SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XII NO. 113 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ADL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
17th May	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,386
24th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,709
2nd August	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA..	MALWA *	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
6th Sept	MACEDONIA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
23rd May	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
11th July	MERKARA ..	8,285
25th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug.	MANELA ..	8,303
22nd ,,	MALDA ..	8,965
5th Sept.	MATIANA ..	8,965
19th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
17th Oct.	DURENDA * ..	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

15th May	KIDDERPORE*†		5,324
27th ,,	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,646
June	A Steamer*		
8th July	SICILIA		6,813
22nd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
16th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813

* Cargo vessel only.
*† Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai. Cargo vessel only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination
14th May ..	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa, 1-15 P.M.
14th ,,	BARALA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports. 11 A.M.
16th, ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via K'chi
17th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday will be discontinued after the 17th MAY and throughout the Monsoon There will be direct sailings every Wednesday and Friday.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN Via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
*Sado Maru	L. Nirei	5898	30th ,,	14th May
Palaces Maru	K. Fukuda	5374	18th May	1st June.
Nagato Maru	Y. Kotori	5901	28th ,,	11th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Takahashi.	5303	8th June	22nd June
*Wakasa Maru.	K. Horikawa.	6083	14th June	28th June
*Tamba Maru.	N. Wada.	5845	28th June	12th July

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	138	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	208	135	108
Shanghai	540	620	240	160	128
Kobe	613	580	265	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN."

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1220.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid up to 31/12/23 ...	27,40,335
Reserve	Fund	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafisabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad	Okara (Dist.
Bombay	(Sind)	Montgomery)
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	Yen 74,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changehun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Negoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Ynan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 1,19 70,000
Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 59,85,000
(30-9-23.)
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
CROSBY SQUARE, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	.....	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	£ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	.....	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARTHUR FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

RADIOLITE
What is it?.
Read What Mr. DIXIT, Bar-at-Law, Ex-Deputy President, C. P. Council Says:—
"I ordered a trial tin of 'Radiolite' because your advertisement looked so tempting. I was in "trouble with a V.S.L. Battery used on a Studebekar Car (4 Seater) from Messrs. J.V. Mehta "of your town. The C.P. Engineering was entrusted with the charging of it and the European "Mechanic, who was with Messrs. Hyland, Nagpur, was imported from England, put it under "charge. For 8 days, it was put under charge but would not gasofy nor show the voltage or "amperage and so I wrote to the Suppliers to exchange for some-thing better and send it back and "that it may be repaired. In the meantime, I got your trial tin and was quite surprised that "the Battery was showing life with only half a tin in 1—2 hours it was put on my Ford Coupe "and it now does the starting very well."
Apply to:—
WHITE KERR & COMPANY, LIMITED,
Sole Agents—RADIOLITE
53, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY,
Importers:—Agricultural and other Machinery,
AGENTS WANTED

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	.....	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	.....	Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund	.....	Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Magavbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Rooji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A. LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Amrit Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book
THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1897.
Funds and assets over— Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed— Rs. 4,00,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L.
The Secretary,
235/10, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY,
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

"The Best of its Kind"
A Graduate from Bilaspur in forms us that your Patent Medicine (Atank Nigrah Pills) is "the best of its kind."
The pills are meant to cure Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, brain fag, etc. etc.
Re 1/- only for a trial tin of 32 pills.
Bombay Office—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of Beautiful
AMRUTANJAN
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS.
(10 lb. Glazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages
40 p. 1 Gross 6-12-0, 64, p. 1. Gross 10-8-0
80 p. 1 Gross 13-8-0.
Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled
1, 1½ & 2 quires.
1 Quire Bound Doz. 3-6-0. 1½ Quire Doz. 4-8-0, 2 Quires Doz. 5-10-0.
N. B.—Only wholesale Stationers need apply.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT:
7. Thumbu Chetty Street, MADRAS.

CURE YOUR EYE.
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc.. (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Sure remedy of nature. 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number.....

Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—By European firm, Energetic CANVASSER, Parsee preferred. Cash security required. Write salary, age, experience, languages spoken, care Box No. 256, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19645

WANTED. — Experienced CANVASSING AGENTS for a well-established Press. Apply stating previous experience and business terms to Box No. 240, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A19606

WANTED — UNDERGRADUATES and DRAWING TEACHER. Apply personally or in writing, with testimonials, to D. J. VAISHNAV, Principal, Lokmanya Vinay Mandir, SURAT.
A R10425

WANTED—Four energetic and well educated MUSLIMS for a concern, yielding 40 per cent. profit on reasonable salaries. Each must invest Rs. 2,500. Excellent opportunity for learning and earning. Apply sharp, MALIK, 19, Karim Manzal, Ripon Road, Bombay 8.
A R10423

WANTED—A SURVEYOR experienced in LAND SURVEYS, estimating measuring and preparing contractors' bills. Must have at least three years' experience in an Architect's firm in Bombay. Apply sharp to ABDULLA B. PEERMAHOMEED, Esq. A.R.I.B.A., (Lond.), Architect, Engineer and Surveyor, 70, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R10409

TO LADY DOCTORS—WANTED a LADY DOCTOR in a Punjab State. Salary Rs. 300 to Rs. 400, according to qualifications and experience, with free house and carriage. State full particulars to Box No. 254, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19638

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO, at 259-261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox and Co., to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System (Blind) at exceptionally moderate rates. Individual coaching until successful. Limited accommodation in Shorthand Speed Class. Success guaranteed. Join TO-DAY. Enrolment daily.
A W.S.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

OPPOSITE MARINE LINES STATION, a very large FLAT and other rooms are TO BE LET for High Class Hindus.
C R10382

TO BE LET—Locked MOTOR GARAGES, Rs 30 per month, also GODOWNS and SHEDS, very useful for storage or workshops. Also a part of SHOW-ROOM. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, (off Jacob Circle), Bombay.
C 10338

TO LET near G. I. P. R. Dadar, opposite Railway Police Quarter, Plot No. 29 first floor of recently built oil painted Bungalow with electric and gas fittings, fine-st airy situation, containing 4 bedrooms with bathroom, 1 kitchen, 1 big hall and dining room Rs. 200 or Rs. 215 with lights. Apply immediately PERFUMERY MART, Hornby Row Bombay.
C R10415

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED TO SELL—Two second hand simple ATLAS STEAM ENGINES 16" x 24" in working order. Apply to GULABRAI GOVINDRAM, Akola.
R R10424

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—4 Cylinder 20 H.P. LIMOUSINE MINERVA CAR in perfect order, complete with electric lights etc. Price Rs. 8,000/- or reasonable offer. Apply Box No. 249, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R10400

OFFER INVITED for the purchase of 440 volt A. C. Slip Ring MOTORS 15 H. P., 18 H. P., and 25 H. P. Apply Box No. 250. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R10401

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

ESTATE AND PROPERTIES SALE.—For Sale or for Lease—Rare Opportunity for Capitalists, about 900 acres of Cultivated Land, situated at sea side resort near Surat. For particulars apply Box No. 223, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R10347

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle"

Wilcox St., Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE —Established 1905, New students enrolled daily for the Corporation of Accountants, London Chamber of Commerce and other Accountancy, Auditing, Banking Examinations. Instructions personal and through post. Prospectus from PRINCIPAL, opp. Whiteaways.
M R10422

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A sympathetic gentleman to advance Rs. 50,000 for 3 to 4 months only at a reasonable rate of interest on a very Fine Jewellery article of nearly double value to be sent to London or Paris for Sale. Some Extra profit in addition to interest if sold. Particulars on application to Box No. 257, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R10426

WANTED—CAPITALISTS to purchase shares. Large Profit and safe business, dealing in Printing and Publishing of books of Immediate Interest, Prospectus on application to THE SUFI PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD., Pindi Bahaud Din PUNJAB
R R10382

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

DWARKA
"TEMPLE" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government Tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Present this advertisement at our Office for a current year's calendar. Apply for further particulars and booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 96 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

JEWELLERS, LTD.
Treasure House,
Churchgate St., BOMBAY.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever

EVERY NOW AND AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.

"Neocuro"

is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you,
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 28, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board. list price Rs. 495, less 5 per cent, will be sold at Rs. 250, any size, to clear stock. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at secondhand price. Buy early to save disappointment.
Rebuilts, Secondhands, and Portables.
NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay
Telephone No. 21233.

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Secondhand Typewriters, All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
B

ROSE LICHIS—400 Rs. 3, 800 Rs. 5-4, MANGOES LANGRA 100 Rs. 9; Bombay 100 Rs. 7-8; Strong healthiest Grafts 100 Rs. 65; doz. Rs. 9; Thief rotproof pkg. Pkg., Rft., extra. Half advance. SUPDT. DARBHANGA GARDEN, Darbhanga, Tele:—"Garden."
T R10413

AUCTION SALE at Gaumdevi Laburnum Road, opp. Laburnum House, on SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), dining, drawing and bedrooms furniture, Iron frame Cottage Piano by "Fleming May and Thomas", Chesterfield sofas, gramophone, organ, Jost Radio Fans, A. C. Table and ceiling fans, Japanese Screens, Singer and Jones Sewing Machines, English, Jail Carpets, glass, crockery, platedware, etc., etc. Auctioneers BYREN and CO.
T R10429

PERSONAL.

BOMBAY LANDLORDS desiring to ABOLISH the RENT ACT, should see immediately Mr. A. Moniz, 22, Watson's Hotel, Bombay. UNITED, YOU WILL SUCCEED; separated, you will be slaves.
R10421

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

IT Is HEREBY NOTIFIED that BABU UMASHANKER CHOUDHRY has left the service of Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills, Ltd., Gwalior, on the 2nd May, 1924. Any person doing any transaction with him after the said date will do so at his own risk.
C19644

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

WANTED.

WANTED for the Guru Ramdas Cotton-Spinning, Ginning and Weaving Mills, Amritsar, a CARDING and SPINNING MASTER, who can carry on the erection of Machinery, has a practical experience of about 15 or 20 years on Spinning and Carding and can spin Counts 2's to 50 according to the Weaving requirements.

Salary according to qualifications. Application, with testimonials should reach the PROPRIETOR before the 1st June, 1924, J. K. BABBAR and CO., Katra, Ahluwalian, AMRITSAR.
19646

THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on THURSDAY, the 15th day of May, 1924, at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Registered Office, "Akbar Building," 203-205, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I—To receive and Adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June 1923.
II—To declare a dividend.
III—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re election.
IV—To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remunerations.
V—To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th May to 27th May, 1924, both days inclusive.

Akbar Building, 203-205, Hornby Road. Fort,
Bombay, 30th April, 1924.
By order of the Board of Directors,
HAJEEBHOY LALJEE & CO.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N. B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after 28th May, 1924, between the hours 12 and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on working days to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 12th day of May 1924 on production of their Share Certificate.
C 19600

MYSORE RACES.

12th, 14th, 17th and 19th June, 1924.

NOTICE.

OWNERS and TRAINERS are reminded that the final entries for all races, will CLOSE on 24th May, 1924.

SADEG Z. SHAH,
Hon. Secretary,
Mysore Races.
19647

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS, BOMBAY

WANTED—A TEMPORARY PROFESSOR to lecture on Economic History, Administration, and Business Organization on the following terms:—

1. The appointment will be temporary for 6 months only in the first instance from June, 1924, liable to be extended up to 1st September, 1925.

2. Salary from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 p.m. according to qualifications with a house-rent allowance of Rs. 45 p.m.

3. Candidates should have taken a British or American degree in Economics or Commerce and have passed in Business Organization also.

Applications stating qualifications, teaching experience, caste, age, nationality, salary, if any drawn at present, and the minimum salary expected together with copies of testimonials with regard to their ability and moral character should reach the Principal on or before the 28th May, 1924. Applicants are also desired to note that any attempt to enlist support for their applications from persons of influence will disqualify them for the appointment, and that they should not attempt to see any Member or Minister of Government or Secretary, Deputy Secretary or Under Secretary to Government, unless they are called for a personal interview.
C19653

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on the 20th day of May, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Statements of Accounts for the period ended 30th November, 1923.
2. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. P. G. MASUREKAR and Mr. M. A. TANA, who retire by rotation. Mr. P. G. MASUREKAR being eligible for re-election, offers himself accordingly. Mr. M. A. TANA, owing to ill health does not seek re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may place before the Meeting.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 13th day of May 1924 to the 20th day of May 1924, (both days inclusive.)

By Order of the Board,
PANDIT, KAZI AND CO.,
Managing Agents.
C19653

TO LET.

TO LET—Quite New BUNGLOW on Peddar Road, excellent ventilation, from 1st June 1924 only for high class Hindoo Family. Apply 28-30 Peddar Road, Bombay.
R10416

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION will be held in the office of the Land Manager Bombay Improvement Trust on 26th May at 3-30 p.m. when two plots of land fronting Kohinoor Mills and Kohinoor Mill Chawls will be leased to the Highest bidder temporarily for 5 years for erecting shops. Plans and conditions of lease can be had on payment of eight annas from the office of the Land Manager.

(Sd.) M. S. BHARUCHA, L.C.E.
Land Manager.
C19641

TENDERS.

THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE.

(1) Tenders are invited for the construction of a Dam across Devargudihal Nalla, Outlet, Waste weir, Subsidence Basin, Filter house and Pump shed, Masonry Storage tanks, Quarters for Driver and Firemen and other works in connection with "Water supply from Devergudihal Tank to Hubli." Plans can be seen at Chief Engineer's Office Park Town, Madras, or at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Hubli, Dharwar District. Tenders should be addressed in a sealed cover to the Chief Engineer, M. & S.M. Railway Co, Ltd., Park Town, Madras, superscribed "Tender for water supply from Devargudihal Tank to Hubli" and will be received upto 2 p.m. on 10th June 1924. No tender which is not on the prescribed form (which can be obtained from the Chief Engineer's Office or Executive Engineer's Office on payment of Rs. 2) will be considered. Each tender must be accompanied by an earnest money of Rupees one hundred only which will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers, but which will be forfeited by the successful tenderer, if, on being called upon to execute agreement, he fails to do so. Deduction of 10 per sent will be withheld from bills paid to the successful tenderer as security for the due performance of the contract.
(2) Contractors who have not previously worked for this Company should enclose copies of their testimonials for reference. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
C19638

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price annas 13.
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

"Liga" Solid Tyres
Stock and Hydraulic Press at 310, Lamington Road, next to Indian Automobile Company.
Morris & Co.
Sole Agents
"Liga" Solid Tyres

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTON.

Suit No. 955 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 18th day of March, 1924.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

POORANMAL GOOLJI SINGHANI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

v/s.

(1) THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, of Bombay and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Vadilal Lallubhoy, carrying on business as C. Vadilal and Co., an Insolvent, (2) PANDIT MANECKLAL SHARMA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi, outside the Fort; (3) RAMANLAL AND BROS, a firm, carrying on business at Kalbadevi, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the above named Plaintiffs has filed plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff prays that the defendants or some of them may be ordered to forthwith give vacant possession of the ground-floor of the premises described in schedule A to the plaint that the defendants 2 and 3 may be respectively ordered to pay to the plaintiff sums of money (amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 331-12-3 per Maru Month) as to this Honourable Court may appear just from Magsar Sud 1st 1980, 9th day of December, 1923, that the defendants or some or one of them may be ordered to pay the plaintiff's costs of this suit and for further and other relief.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 9th day of June, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the Suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the Suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 24th day of March, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL

The 24th day of March, 1924.
Messrs. PAYNE AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
19640

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of RAOJI PITAMBER VAGHELA, a building contractor, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at 3rd Kumbarwada Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

(1) DURLABHJI VISHRAM VAGHELA and (2) CHAKULAL MADHAVJI, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, nephews of the abovenamed deceased, the former as building Inspector in the employment of the Bombay Municipality, residing at 4th Kumbarwada Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay and the latter a carpenter mistry residing at 3rd Kumbarwada Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty Seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 27th day of February, 1924.
Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA AND DIVAN,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C19654

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

S. C. C. Suit No. 2034/25717 of 1920.

(1) KESHRIMAL SOBHA, (2) DEVICHAND SOBHA, (3) TEKCHAND SOBHA, (4) TELKA NENMAL, (5) FULCHAND GUJA, trading as Keshrimal Sobha & Co. and do business as Marwadi Shroffs at Kamatipura 13th Lane, Bombay ... Plaintiffs.

versus

(1) JAMA DHULAJI, (2) GANPAT DHULAJI, (3) ETHAL DHULAJI, all minors by their guardian ad-litem Subibai Dhulaji heirs and legal representatives of Dhulaji Jamji alias Guruji Januji deceased, residing at Junar in Poona Zilla. .....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 7th day of December, 1921, it was inter alia ordered that the defendants should pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 1,589-12-0 for debt and damages and the sum of Rs. 143-3-0 for costs making together the sum of Rs. 1,692-15-0.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 30th day of January, 1923, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell all the right, title and interest of the Defendants subject to the rights of the mortgagees without prejudice to their rights to deal with the attached property in terms of their security in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground Rent land together with messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Stable Street, outside the Fort and in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 139 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 10046 and New Survey No. 6424 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 918, Street No. 88 and bounded as follows:—

On or towards the East by Stable Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property of Chhotubai Hussambhai and on or towards the North by the property of Limbaji Tulsaji.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Wednesday the 11th day of June, 1924, at the hour of 4 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant for sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendants in the said lands and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, interest, costs of previous and of this execution together with the Sheriff's poundage.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

1. The sum of Rs. 6-9-8 is due to Government on account of ground rent (including process fee)

2. Poonja Mahomed and Ismail Poonja who are in possession of the property claim under a mortgage deed 19th December, 1921, made between the defendants abovenamed of the one part and the said Poonja Mahomed and Ismail Mahomed of the other part Rs. 7,000 with compound interest at 1 per cent. per mensem as provided in the deed against which they have received Rs. 420.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said defendants have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 5th day of May, 1924.

ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. MANTRI & CO.
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

19650

AUCTION SALE.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

An Auction sale of second hand CARS will be held on the 17th May, 1924, at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at FORD SERVICE DEPOT., Worli.

For further particulars apply to,

AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY, LTD.,
Ford Building, Hughes Road, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE VACANT LAND AT GORUPDEO ROAD CHINCHPOGLY NEAR THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MILLS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortagagees and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagors Khan Bahadur Mahomedally Abdul Kadar, Badruddin Ahmedji, Abdeally Kaderbhai and Mahomedally Mulla Esmailji in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 5th day of May, 1921, and made between the mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part the following immoveable property situate at Gorupdeo Road will be put up for sale by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 17th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras tenure land or ground (of which two hundred and six square yards or thereabouts is redeemed and Freehold) situate, lying and being at Gorupdeo Road containing by admeasurement 2309 sq. yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 99, New Nos. 16589 and 13447, Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey Nos. 1/3627 and 1D/3627 together with the messuages, tenements, bullock stables and dwelling houses standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 8172 (1) to 8172 (8) Street Nos. 58 and 58A to 58G E Ward No. 8173 (1) Street No. 60 E Ward No. 8173 (2) Street No. 60A, E Ward Nos. 8173 (2A), No. 8173 (2E), Street Nos. 60 A B to 60 AF, E Ward No. 8173 (3) Street Nos. 60B, E Ward No. 8173 (3A) and (3B) Street Nos. 60B A and 60 B B E Ward No. 8173 (4) Street No. 60C, E Ward No. 8173 (4A) and 4B, Street Nos. 60 CA and 60 C B E Ward Nos. 8174-8175, Street Nos. 62-64 Gorapdeo Road E Ward Nos. 8176, Street No. 66 and 2-9 Gorapdeo Road and Albert Road, E Ward Nos. 8177 and 8178, Street Nos. 68 and 70 Ghorupdeo and Albert Road and E Ward Nos. 8179 Street No. 72 Gorapdeo Road and Albert Road all which premises are bounded on or towards the East by the Gorupdeo Road on or towards the West by the New City of Bombay Mills on or towards the North by the Albert Road and on or towards the South by the Chinchpogly Cross Lane Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the under mentioned auctioneers or to Messrs. Payne and Company, Solicitors at their office Mercantile Bank Buildings, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF PURSE LOCKS, PAD LOCKS AND BRASS FOILS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Little & Co. (Solicitors) and on account and at the risk of the party concerned Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

4 cases each about 50 gross nickle plated steel purse locks with back plate.
By order of the office concerned.
1 case 100 doz pad locks of five levers.
1 case 100 books each of 100 page brass foils.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER SULPHATE IN CRYSTAL, CRANK RING, AND ENAMELLED BATH TUBS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, he 17th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned.
20 kegs each one cwt. copper sulphate in crystal.
On account of Insurance office concerned.
1 case crank ring.
3 enamelled bath tubs.
1 leather trunk.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred mail-coach.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred landaulette.
1 Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
By order of Municipal Commissioner.
1 motor car No. 7218.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 14th May, 1924.

ELECTRIC FANS

FOR ALTERNATE AND DIRECT CURRENTS.

THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

A SUPERB UNIVERSAL DRAMA
"THE CLEAN UP"
5 Reels—Featuring the Popular Handsome Star.
HERBERT RAWLINSON

A town full of money, an army of crooks invading it overnight, no one working but the grafters. The only man standing between the place and its ruin. A he-flapper who'd never done a day's work!

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Century Comedy with Jack Cooper and the Century Beauties in their romantic fairy dancing costumes on the roof garden of New York's swell restaurant.

The Programme includes the International News with the famous Indian Juggernath Festival procession.

To-Night 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T.).

West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)

Yashwant Sangit Mandali
will stage
"MRICHKATIK"
To-Night at 9 p. m.
Prof. Sirnaik as "BAMINI"!
Mr. Ganpathrao Chovan as Dharyadar
to act
in
"MANAPAMAN"
on
Saturday (17-5-24) at 9 p. m.
Sunday (18-5-24) at 3 30 p. m.
At Bombay Theatre, Grant Road.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"TRIFLING WOMEN"
Featuring BARBARA LA MARR
and
RAMON NOVARRO.
EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"A WOMAN'S WOMAN"
Featuring MARY ALDEN.
EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"BEYOND THE ROCKS"
Featuring RUDOLPH VALENTINO
and
GLORIA SWANSON.

Bombay's Premier, Palatial & Popular
NOVELTY CINEMA
TO-DAY AT 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Kohinoor's Popular Film
"Tulsidas"
In 6 Reels of Enchantment and Devotion!

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
presents
Kohinoor Super Photo-Play
"VATRASUR-VADHA"
OR
"INDRA, the VICTORIOUS"
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show
at 3-30 p. m.
Price as usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Cinema Majestic
Girgaum.
Presents To-Day & during the week
Majestic Film Co's,
Newest Super Production
DEBT of SIN
A picture that you will be sorry to miss.
COMING
The Saraswati Film Co's,
Premier Production
VIKRAM CHARITRA
With an all Star Cast
all favourites.
Watch for the opening date.

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

Auctioneers.
No. 8-10, Dean Lane, near Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone 25152.

Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell on SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), opposite Krishna Vijay Club, French Road, Chaupatty Seaface, very valuable teak and blackwood open carved and plain household furniture by Roberts, Dewji and other known makers consisting of dining tables, arm and armless chairs, mahoganised mirror back sideboard, dumbwaiter, rich leather and tapestry lined Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, full sized mirror back drawing room cabinets, silver show cases, gramophone, full-sized mahoganised carved mirror back corner cabinets, tapestry lined drawing room suites, lady's and roll-top writing tables, glass book case, file cabinets, electric table fan and lamp, wall clocks, rich carpets, fancy teapoys, brass beds, oval mirror and panel door almyrahs, chival dressing tables and chest of drawers, cloth and gown press, round mirror hat-stand, baba perambulator marble top tables, rich glass crockery platedware, silverware, etc.
Property is on view and catalogues will be published.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Made-to-order household furniture. His Master's Voice Gramophone, Oliver Typewriter, Singer Sewing Machine, Rich Dinner Set, Brassware, Glass Crockery, Plated ware, etc.
Auction Sale TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the compound of Colaba Police Station, Colaba Causeway, Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, valuable household furniture, such as Dining Table, Chairs, Sideboard, Chesterfield suites, Cabinet, Show cases, Office table, Oliver Typewriters, Drawing room Carpets, His Master's Voice Gramophone, fancy teapoys, Iron beds, Mirror and Panel Almyrahs, Chest of Drawers, Hatstand, Marble-top table, Singer Sewing Machine, Glass plated, Brassware, etc.
Property of George Doulton, Esq., of B. C. P.
Property is on view.

VERY VALUABLE MADE-TO-ORDER DINING, DRAWING AND BED ROOM FURNITURE BY WIMBRIDGE, ROBERT, DEWJI AND OTHE KNOWN MAKERS' SWEET-TONED COTTAGE PIANO, GRAMOPHONE, SILVERWARE, GLASS, CROCKERY, PLATED WARE, ETC.

On SUNDAY the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), No. 1 Rahim Mansion, Colaba Causeway, Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction made-to-order solid pieces of household furniture by Robert, Dewji and others such as dining table, arm and armless chairs, full-sized mirror back sideboard, dinner waggon, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs by Robert, tapestry lined silver show cases, Robert pattern mirror back cabinets, cottage piano, lady's and roll-top writing table, glass book case, rich tapestry lined drawing room suite, drawing room carpets, fancy teapoys, electric table fan and lamps, iron beds, full-sized mirror and panelled door almyrah, oval mirror chival dressing table and chest of drawers with side mirror, hatstand, soil linen box, marble top, washing table, towel and boot stands, silverware, glass, crockery, platedware, etc.
Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th May, 1924.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 13.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, South-east Bengal and local in Upper Burma, Arakan, North Bengal, Kashmir and North-West Frontier Province.

Chief amounts are:—Sibsagar, Gauhati, one inch: Dibrugarh, Tezpur, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, (Narayanganj, Jalpaiguri, one and a half inch: Mymenshingh, Novakhali, one, and Sonamarg two.

Forecast:—Decrease in the extreme north.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay 12th May 1924.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 d g. Fahr	29.729	in
Temperature of Air	89.2	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	79.4	"
Dew Point	76.4	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	74%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	1.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	92.4	"
Minimum	81.0	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW NW, NE. W. WNW	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	124	miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	ft. in	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	ft in
	May			May	
Tu	13	5 42	24 0	13 0 27	20 2
		18 24	25 9	11 57	19 5
W.	14	7 5	24 8	14 1 24	19 3
		19 27	26 3	13 12	19 3
Th	15	8 12	25 9	15 2 21	18 1
		20 21	26 10	14 14	18 1
F.	16	9 10	27 1	16 2 56	16 10
		21 13	27 6	15 10	18 4
Sat	10	1 40	26 11	10 20 5	20 1
		14 37	29 9	7 48	17 4
Sun	18	10 52	29 3	18 4 17	14 7
		22 50	28 4	16 49	17 6
M.	19	11 40	30 0	19 5 5	13 11
		23 36	28 5	17 42	17 5

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 13th May 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clouded heavily over the south-west of the division and in general lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Lahore, Ambala and Hissar. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the west Punjab and the minimum at Hissar only. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 109 degrees at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Agra and Allahabad. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The thermometer rose to 110 degrees at Jhansi and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over north Rajputana and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in upper Sind and north-east Rajputana. Maximum temperature was almost normal in the division; the minimum was higher than usual at Ajmer only. Bikaner recorded a miximum temperature of 110 degrees yesterday.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and in Cutch humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature was above normal at Bhavnagar-Para; the minimum was higher than usual at Deesa and Indore and lower at Bhuj. The thermometer rose to 111 degrees at Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is locally in defect. Day temperature was almost normal in the division; night temperature was higher than usual in Berar and at Saugor, Khandwa and Chanda. Akola recorded a maximum temperature of 112 degrees.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was very nearly normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 92 degrees .4 (1 degree .4 above normal) and a minimum temperature of 82 degree .2 (1 degree .8 above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are heavily clouded over Bijapur and mostly clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Hyderabad and generally in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the whole of the division and the minimum at Sholapur only. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 111 degrees at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—A few light falls of rain have occurred in south Malabar, north Hyderabad and west Rajputana. Elsewhere weather has been dry.

Daily Weather Telegram for 12th May 1924 issued from Simla.

Rainfall has increased considerably in north-east India. It has been less in Assam and has occurred at a few stations in Bengal and Bihar. A few falls have also been reported from Kashmir and the Maratha Deccan.

The chief amounts were:—Sibsagar half an inch; Silchar three-quarters; Cherrapunji one and a half; Narayanganj one; Noakhali two; Naya-Dumka three-quarters.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH OF MAY 1924.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total 1st May to date.	Departure 1st May to date.
PUNJAB				
Multan ..	100.2	77.7	..	—0.1
Rawalpindi ..	88.0	65.1	2.17	—1.1
Lahore ..	103.1	75.7	0.77	—0.1
Hissar ..	108.7	70.5	..	—0.0
Ambala ..	106.2	72.5	0.15	—0.0
Delhi ..	104.4	76.0	0.62	—0.4
UNITED PROVINCES—				
Agra	108.3	77.4	..	—0.1
Mainpuri ..	109.2	73.6	0.23	—0.1
Jhansi ..	110.4	81.3	..	—0.0
Cawnpore ..	105.8	75.3	0.18	—0.3
Allahabad ..	110.0	78.9	..	—0.0
SIND				
Jacobabad ..	107.5	80.1	..	—0.1
Karachi ..	90.0	79.9	..	—0.0
RAJPUTANA				
Ajmer ..	105.4	85.0	..	—0.1
Jaipur ..	103.6	76.2	0.03	—0.3
Kotah ..	109.2	85.2	..	—0.1
Mount Abu ..	90.6	73.6	..	—0.3
KATHIAWAR				
Bhuj ..	102.4	68.1	..	—0.0
Dwarka ..	89.0	82.4	..	—0.0
Veraval ..	87.1	81.1	..	—0.1
Rajkot ..	108.5	73.8	..	—0.1
Bhavnagar Para ..	110.8	80.5	..	—0.1
GUJARAT				
Surat ..	97.9	82.2	..	—0.3
Ahmedabad ..	110.8	81.3	..	—0.1
Deesa ..	110.0	83.5	..	—0.0
CENTRAL INDIA WEST				
Neemuch ..	103.1	79.9	..	—0.1
Indore ..	107.1	80.6	..	—0.0
CENTRAL PROVINCES				
Jubbulpore ..	106.3	79.8	..	—0.3
Saugor ..	107.0	83.6	..	—0.2
Hoshangabad	109.8	81.8	..	—0.1
Khandwa ..	111.0	85.4	..	—0.0
Akola ..	112.0	86.9	..	..
Amraoti ..	110.8	86.3	..	—0.1
Nagpur ..	109.0	84.6	..	—0.1
Chanda ..	109.2	86.4	..	—0.1
Raipur ..	106.4	83.9	1.24	—0.9
KONKAN				
Bombay ..	92.4	82.2	..	..
Ratnagiri ..	90.1	82.0	..	—0.0
Mormugao ..	90.4	83.1	..	—0.4
Karwar ..	93.0	82.1	..	—0.2
BOMBAY DECCAN				
Malegaon ..	110.5	77.6	..	—0.2
Ahmednagar	105.1	72.9	..	—0.0
Poona ..	106.4	70.1	..	—0.1
Sholapur ..	108.9	84.5	..	—0.2
Bijapur ..	106.9	78.7	..	—0.0
Belgaum ..	102.5	70.8	..	—0.5
HYDERABAD				
Aurangabad	107.4	73.3	..	—0.1
Nizamabad	109.8	82.8	0.07	—0.2
(Indur) ..				
Hyderabad ..	105.3	79.7	0.24	—0.1
MALABAR AND CEYLON				
Mangalore ..	94.2	83.7	..	—0.0
Calicut ..	93.3	81.1	3.49	—0.7
Cochin ..	90.6	82.3	1.53	—1.1
Colombo ..	89.3	75.6	2.78	—1.8
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—				
Masulipatam	96.2	83.6	..	—0.3
Bellary ..	107.1	82.1	0.01	—0.0
Cuddapah ..	105.2	83.2	0.29	—0.0
Madras ..	94.3	80.9	..	—0.2
Bangalore ..	96.3	75.6	0.51	—0.0
Combatore ..	97.7	76.8	1.11	—0.1
Trichinopoly	104.4	81.2	..	—1.1
Negapatam ..	91.4	84.4	..	—0.5

2250 HORNS
for
IMMEDIATE SALE.
TO INAUGURATE OUR REMOVAL TO NEW QUEEN'S ROAD
WE ARE OFFERING Rs. 35,000 WORTH OF MOTOR CAR HORNS OF ALL SORTS AT 20 TO 30% LESS THAN THEY FORMERLY COST US TO BUY—DETERMINED NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY IN THE TRADE.
Detailed List Ready.
The
ADVANCE MOTOR Co.
Specialists,
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
'Phone 20196. Wire: "Automotive."

LETTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—One of the most deplorable features of the public life of our times is its entire lack of accurate thinking, its impatience if not its inability to appreciate and understand a question from different points of views, its insane and unquestioning obedience to a stereotyped habit of thinking. This is none-the-less dangerous because it is sometimes honest. Some of us who were present at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on the "Horniman Day" experienced a painful shock of surprise when one of the Khadi-clad knights of the stethescope leaped on the platform and poured forth a frenzied torrent of vernacular eloquence brisking with a formidable and incoherent array of phrases such as "Girdle your loins, attain Swaraj, Non-Co-operation, Mahatmas and Moulanas." The obvious futility of this hair-trained performance was all the more apparent because it happened to be consequent upon and professed to be opposed to the able and admirable speech of Mr. Azad—a speech which was characterised no less by its lucidity, logic and constructive and fruitful thinking than by its eloquence. The extremely sensible suggestion of Mr. Azad—of convening monster meetings and making monster petitions to the two Houses of Parliament, which would demonstrate to the liberty-loving nations of America and France the measure and magnitude of bureaucratic high-handedness of the British Government in maintaining the ban on Horniman in spite of overwhelming public opinion was entirely forgotten in the sonorous and solemn declamations about "Mahatmas and Moulanas" and the prospect of poor Horniman's return is as distant as ever.—Yours, etc.,

N. G. DEO.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, May 13.

T/T RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 25/32
Bank's selling D D 1/4 13/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 13/16
Bank's selling D D 1/4 27/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/4 7/8
Bank's buying D D 1/4 29/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 520
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 590
Bank's buying D D Frcs 580

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 131
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 125

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 172

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 234

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167½

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 329

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.36 9/16.
London—Paris Frcs 76.70
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.60
London—Brussels Frcs 91.20
London—Rome Liras 98.50

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

	London, May 12.	
Tele Transfers	1/4 27/32	Steady
Bar Gold	4-14 8	Steady
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/8	Steady

	London, May 12
Exchange on London at Paris For	52 3/8
Rentes 3 Per cent	33 5/8
Bar Silver Spot	33 7/16
Bills on 2 months hence	
Continent bought buesi ess with Moderate	
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5/7 1924.	
Interest day to day loans ..	1 3 4
7 days market loans ..	2 1/2

WAR LOANS.

	London, May 12
Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 88 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 % ..	92 1/2+1/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	£ 100 5/8
Consols 2 1/2%	57 5/ +1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	46 1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan) ..	81
Govt. Securities 3 % ..	56 7/8

	London, May 13
Conversion Loan	97 5/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 102
7 per cent Indian Loan	£ 111

BULLION.

BOMBAY, May 13.

The bullion market was closed to-day on account of the death of a bullion merchant.

LONDON, May 12.

Bar gold ready £4-14-8
Silver ready d. 33-10
Silver forward d. 33-7.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady.

GOLD.

	Bombay, May 13	
Ready.—25-11-6		
Vaida. Opening. Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m.		
Vaisakh 25-11-0	25-12-0	25-11-6
Goth 25-10-0	25-11-0	25-11-
Teji Mandi.		
Vaisakh 0—2—6		
Goth— 0—6—0		
Tone—Market Steady.		

SILVER.

	Bombay, May 13.	
Ready:— 80—13—0		
Vaida. Opening. Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m.		
Vaisakh 80-12-0	1-2-0	80—14—0
Goth 81—4—0	81—8—0	81—4—0
Teji Mandi.		
Vaisakh 0—10—10		
Goth 1—8—0		
Tone—Market Quiet		

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, May 13.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 67/12
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/8
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1933 Rs. 98
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99-3
5½ per cent War Loan due 1925 Rs. 103/4
5½ per cent War Loan due 1928 Rs. 104/8
5 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/14
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/10
5 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1931 Rs. 104/2
5 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/14
3½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/10
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77/8
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/8
5 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/8
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/8

SHARES.

BOMBAY, May 13.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 3/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp	£ 132 1/2
Eastern "	£ 5 5/8

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

13-5-1924.

Reuter to-day reported 3 points lower in old crop position in New York and about 20 points lower in Liverpool. The markets declined on scattered selling.

We have received a cable from Messrs. Umrigar & Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co., under yesterday's date reading:—

"Some signs of improvement in weather. Speculators are inclined to buy in anticipation of bullish United States Government report, unless weather improve materially."

As regards the market we can form no definite views either one way or the other as the future course of prices must depend largely upon new crop conditions which of course are liable to vary from day to day. Advices about the weather conditions in America so far to hand have been rather conflicting so that we do not understand what to make of the position. However, as the quotations for new crop deliveries are quoted at a heavy discount they look rather attractive and we therfore think it comparatively safe to make cautious operations on the "Bull" side.

Notwithstanding a slight decline in America, the Marwari Bazar here opened this morning for old crop May Broach half a rupee higher than yesterday's closing quotation i.e. at Rs. 574. At the outset, Commission Houses were free sellers which caused the market to give way to Rs. 572 but on general buying the rate improved to Rs. 573 and fluctuating within range of a rupee closed at 4-30 p.m. at Rs. 572. New crop Broach 1925 delivery after having opened at Rs. 515½ gave way at the commencement to Rs. 514½ on Commission Houses selling. Since then, the price recovered to Rs. 516½ on Bull operators buying, the rate at 4-30 p.m. being quoted Rs. 516. At the Cotton Depot, Sewree, the market opened at Rs. 515½ and going up by half a rupee declined to Rs. 514½ on selling by a Japan House and closed steady at Rs. 515 at 6-30 p.m.

Fine M.G. Oomra May 1924 opened to-day at Rs. 553 and quickly declined to Rs. 552 on profit-taking but the rate steadily began to improve on offices and several Commission Houses free buying to Rs. 555/56 at which rate the market at Marwari Bazar closed; whilst July Oomra was in the beginning quoted at Rs. 556 and after declining by a rupee the rate slowly began to rise due to buying by offices and by 4-30 p.m. was quoted at Rs. 557½. New Crop December/January Oomra 1925 delivery opened this morning at Rs. 473/74 and quickly advanced to Rs. 476 on a prominent Japan House buying, but profit-taking set in at this juncture which caused the rate to give way to Rs. 474. Around this level, continued buying by Japanese and offices caused the market to develop strength, with the result that the rate once again recovered to Rs. 478 and at 4-30 p.m. was quoted at Rs. 477. Fine M.G. Bengal for May 1924 was nominally quoted at Rs. 531 and July at Rs. 533 whilst new crop was quoted at Rs. 436.

The demand for Ready cotton yesterday was somewhat good, with a moderate enquiry from Japan Export Houses for high class stapled descriptions and sales of about 4,000 were effected.

DEPOT COTTON—CLOSING QUOTATION.

	Bombay, May 13 6—30 P. M.
Fully Good Broach .. April/May 1924	573
" " .. " 1925	515
Fully Good Bengal .. May ..	530
Fully Good Bengal .. July ..	531
" " .. .. Dec/Jan 1925	476
Fine Oomra .. .. May ..	553 1/2
Fine Oomra .. .. July ..	555 1/2
" " .. .. Dec./Jan 1925	475

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description, Super-Fine, Fine	Bombay, May. 13 F. Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh Punjab	565 550 535	520
M. G. Oomra No. 3	577 567 552	..
M. G. Broach No 2	610 600 590	580
M. G Mathia	567 557 542	..
M. G. Khandesh	572 562 547	..
M. G. Southerns	605	595
" "	F G Fair	585

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION

	Bombay, May 13
Fully Good Broach April/May 1924	572
" " " " 1925	526
" " Bengal May ..	530
" " " July ..	532
" Dec/January, 1925 ..	435
Fine Oomra May ..	555
" " July ..	557
" " Dec./Jan 1925	475
Fully Good Southerns May June ..	577
" " Aug/Sept	582

COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 12 Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.	500
" " Sales of East Indian	150
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—	
Mid. American Good inquiry Spot	17.98
Egyptian F. G. A. Sakels	23.65
New York 11 a.m. May	31.08
(As known in Liverpool July	28.66
at closing time.) Oct	24.88
New Orleans 10 a. m. May	30 35
July	28.28

P. & O. Banking Corp. ..	12 1/2
National Bank of India Ltd ..	£ 44 1/2

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmed Advance 395; Alliance 80; Apollo 20; Bombay Cotton 500; Bombay Dyeing 673/12; Century 352/8; Central India 460; Colaba Land 170; Crescent 221/4; Edward Sassoon 2; Fazulbhoy 817/8; Indian Bleaching 196/4 xd; Indore Malwa 365; Kohinoor 1050; Madhowji 250; Mathurdas 295; New Great 330; New City 265; Pearls 481/4; Phoenix 432/8 xd; Premier 92/8 xd; Shapurji 225; Sholapur 12000; Simplex 235; Standard 1500; Swadeshi 495; Tata Mill 232/8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 475; Alcock 172/8 xd; B Burma 287/8; B Burma N I 62/8; Bt Burma Pet 5/7; B Tramway 87/8; Bombay Steam 80; Bundi Cement 8 xd; Katni ordy 72/8; Katni defd 185; New India Insur 13/8; Shivrajpur 33/8; Tata Iron ordy 25/8; Tata Iron defd 81/4; Tata Hydro 770; Scindia Steam 6.

BANKS.

Imperial 1405; Imperial 357/8; India 83; Central 25/2; Eastern 76 xd.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

May 13, 1924.

New York Market 12th May, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices	Last known Prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
31.00	May			31 23—23	
28.75	July	28 40—35	28 70—05	28.72—03	
25.00	Oct.		24.85—15	24 77—23	
24.36	Dec.			24.20—16	

Telegraphic market advices: July highest 29.25, lowest 28.35, range .90 points. Market advanced on short covering of May position. Market eased later on early buyers reselling.

Liverpool Market 12th May, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 1 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
17.53	May			17.35—18	
16 90	July	16 65—75	16 76—14	16 71—19	
14.85	Oct	14.66—22		14.60—25	
14 32	Jan.		14 13—19	14.00—32	
14 20	Mar.	14.07—13		13 93—27	
Egyptian 21.67	July			21 60—05	
18.05	Nov.			18.00 47	

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Heavy rains Eastern belt, light rains in the Central belt and South Texas. Daily forecast: West Texas partly cloudy, all balance belt generally fair, warmer. New York sales futures on Saturday last estimated at 125,000.

(2) Scattered selling at the opening. market improved on trade fixing call sales. Spot sales 8,000.

(3) American cross rate on Saturday 4.37 3/8; on Monday 4.36 3/8. July highest 16.81, lowest 16.55, range .26 points.

(4) Market declined at the opening on more favourable weather; improved later on favourable New York market. Reported National Ginners Association estimate April consumption U. S. A. Mills 507,000 bales; another private estimate 451,000.

	Liverpool, May, 12. To-day's prices
Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.C. July ..	16 71—19
Liverpool .. .. Oct. ..	14.60—25
Jan. ..	14 00—32

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Months	Liverpool, May 12 To-day's price
May.	17.35—18
June.	—
July.	16.76—14
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	14.66—19
Nov.	—
December	—
January	14.12—19
Feb	—
Mar.	13 98—22
April.	—
May.	13.89—18

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, May 12. To-day's price
May	22 20—07
June	21.90—07
July	21.60—07
August	21.20—06
September	20.65—15
October	19.50—15
November	18.90—15
December	18.75—05
January	18.55—10
February	18.50—07
March	18.45—
April	18.45—
May	18.45—

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, May 12 To-day's Price
May	17.35—18
June	17.21—15
July	16.71—19
August	15.99—19
September	15.27—23
October	14.6 —25
November	14.25—26
December	14 16 —25
January	14.06—26
February	13.97—35
March	13.93—27
April	13 87—26
May	13 81—21

Tone—Steady.

COTTON—ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, May 12.
M.G. Bengal Good	11.55
" " Fully Good	12.00
" " Fine	12.40
No. 1 Oomra Good	12.00
" " Fully Good	12.50
" " Fine	13.00
M. G. Broach, Good	13.75
" " Fully Good	14.15
" " Fine	14.55
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.50
" " Fully Good	11.90
" " Fine	11.30

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, May 12
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	5,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	8,000
" " to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York	
" " May ..	$1 23+25
" " July ..	28.72—03
" " October ..	24.77—23
" " Dec. ..	24.20—16
Spot Cotton at New York ..	31.60+25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	31.00+50
Futures " " July ..	25.32—
" " " Oct ..	24.13—17

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	14 7/8
Silver Foreign mined ..	65 1/4

AMERICAN MARKET: CLOSING PRICES COTTON.

	New York, May, 12 To-day's Prices
Futures at New York. May ..	31 23+25
Jul. ..	28 72—73
Oct. ..	24 77—23
Dec. ..	24 20—16

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May. 13 (6- p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45 0 0	6 5 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	44 0 0	6 7 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	47 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	9 13 0	10 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 10 0	10 2 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 10 0	11 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	11 11 0	12 3 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11 5 0	11 13 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	75 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	70 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed Gajjar 50-50 ..	65 0 0	13 0 0
Teelseed, Black	62 0 0	12 12 0
Poppyseed. White ..	11 8 0	12 0 0
Groundnuts	71 0 0	....
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 8 0
Barley	30 0 0	..
Castorseed	75 0 0	15 6 0
Cotton Seeds Ready ..		
Delivery	40 0 0	5 10 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	6 8 6	
Wheat, A/S	7 0 6	
Linseed, May	12 2 0	
Linseed Sept.	12 12 6	
Groundnuts J/J ..	71 0 0	
Teelseed Gajjar 85-15 J/J	16 0 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Vaisahk	76 5 0	
Cotton Seeds J/J ..	5 10 6	

WHEAT.

	London, May 12
ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs. A/M Paid	43/9
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. A/M Sellers	42/6
AUSTRALIAN M/J Sellers ..	47/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Sellers	31 4 1/2
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs C I F M/J Value	45/
Wheat soft Red Karachi per 492 lbs C I F A/M Value	44/
Tone—Dull	

SEEDS.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed at 17 5/8 paid for May/June shipment. Very small trade has been reported.

Cotton seed Bombay closed firm at £10 1/8 sellers for May/June shipment.

Castorseed Bombay closed at £25 1/2 sellers for May/June shipment. Held higher but nothing doing.

Business was done to-day in linseed Calcutta at £19 1/2 afloat for Hull.

In linseed La Plata Argentine at £ 17 3/4 for April-May shipment to Hull and £17 5/8 for May-June shipment to Hull.

In rapeseed Ferozepore for May/June shipment to Rotterdam at £17.

In Dundee it is stated that India Office has placed order for 50,000 yards water proof canvas and there is inquiry of importance for covers.

JAVA SUGAR.

	London, May, 12.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta May Sellers	25/—
July Sellers	22/—
July/Sept. Sellers	21/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July/Sept. Sellers	22/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay	22/1
Tone:—Quiet and no h n doing	

SUGAR.

(THROUGH MESSRS. HUSAIN ABDUL REHMAN & CO.)

BOMBAY, May 13.

The market to-day opened with a firmer tone in Old Crop. The initial levels have seen a rise of 4as. in the Old Crop. Ready prices have also undergone a rise of 3as. in the course of the day. A similar improvement of 2as. per cwt. in Transhipment rates also evidenced. New crop has ruled steady with no fluctuations.

To-day's ontake for local consumptions amounts to 2200 bags, showing a very moderate demand for Spot Sugar.

Following are the latest quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar ready Rs. 23/7 per cwt.

Fine White Java Transhipment Ex Bond Rs. 18/6 per cwt.

Fine White Java Transhipment Ex S S Nurjehan Rs. 18/4 per cwt.

Fine White Java Shipment April Sh. 25/3 per cwt F B H.

Fine White Java Shipment June-July Sh. 22/8 per cwt. F B H.

Fine White Java Shipment July-Sept Sh. 22 per cwt. F B H.

Tone:—

Firm in Old Crop and steady in New Crop.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 13

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m on 12th May, 1924.

Cotton	8,335 Bales
Wheat	18,794 Cwts
Linseed	20,004 "
Rapeseed etc	6,998 "
Gingellyseed	491 "
Poppyseed	197 "
Groundnuts	292 "
Castorseed	3,690 "
Rice	1,852 "
Myrabollams	1,254 "
Cottonseed	4,493 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	5,341 "
Juwar	1,547 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	602 "
Bajri	1,883 "
Coal	1190 Tons

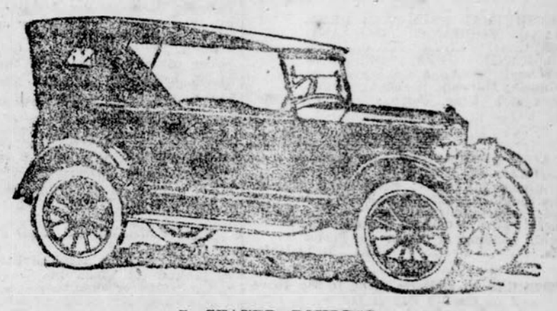
(For Other Commercial See Page 10.)

"RUGBY"
(1924)

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day.

Rs. 3000

WITH SELF STARTER.



5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO" 'Phone No 21717.

S. ROSE & Co., Limited. FORT BOMBAY

PIANOS For SALE OR HIRE

Full particulars on application.

SHARE BAZAR.

13th MAY, 1924.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	395	395	
Bombay Cotton ..	500	500	
Bombay Dyeing ..	673-12-70-76-4	673-12	
Century ..	350-48-12-50	352-8	
Nagpur ..	460-58-12-60	58-12-460	
Colaba ..	168-4-62-8-67-8	170	
Crescent ex-divi. ..	220-18-12-2-8	221-4	
Indore ex-divi. ..	365	365	
Kohinoor ..	1050	1050	
New Great ..	328-12-30	27-8-330	
Pearl ex-divi. ..	481-4-78-12-81-4	481-4	
Phoenix ..	430	430	
Bharucha ..	230-20	22-8- 25	
Simplex ..	235-36-4	236	
Swan ex-divi. ..	750	760	
Swadesh ..	495-12-92-3-95	93-12-495	
Pabni ..	280	280	
Fazal ..	815-13-12-15	16-4-815	
Mathuradas ..	295	295	
Tata Mill ..	232-8	232-8	
Globe ..	57-8	57-8	
Mysore ..	106-4	1 6-4	
Madhavji ..	250	250	
Finlay ex-divi. ..	540	540	
Gokak ..	106-4	106-4	
Edward Sassoon ..	190	187-8	
Meyer Sassoon ..	13.-8	132-8	
Alcock ..	172-8	172-8	
Bombay Burma Old ..	285	287-8	
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	87-8	87-8	
Bombay Steamer Ordy. ..	80	80	
Bundi Cement ..	8	8	
Central E. Mining ..	19-8	19-8	
Indian Cement ..	50	50	
Katni Cement Ordy. ..	....	..	
Shivrajpur ..	....	..	
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	25	24-12	
Tata Steel Defd. ..	83-12-50	80-81-4	

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Annual meeting of the League for Combating Venereal Diseases, Princess Street, 6 p.m., Mr. H. P. Mody to preside.

SATURDAY, May 17.

The s.s. Dongola with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-10 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

May 14 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 5m. Sunset 7h. 5m.
May 15 (Thur.) Sunrise 6h. 5m., Sunset 7h. 6m
May 16 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 6m
May 17, (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 6m.
May 18, (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 4m., Sunset 7h. 7m.
May 19 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 3m., Sunset 7h. 7m.
May 20 (Tues) Sunrise 6h. 3m. Sunset 7h. 7m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

BALAJI APPAJI JAVERI, well-known goldsmith and jeweller, Churchgate Street, Bombay, died of heart-failure on the 12th instant, at his native place, Dabhol, Ratnagiri District.

R10428

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to breakdown of telegraphic communication between India and Burma, ordinary telegrams to and from Burma are subject to delay.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. "Sado Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) instead of at 9 a.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. and O. mail steamer "China" with the mails from Bombay of the 3rd instant arrived at Port Said at 7-30 a.m. on the 12th instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 12th May to 6 a.m. of the 13th idem:—

Small-pox 5 attacks and 3 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague 2 attacks and 2 deaths; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 90. Total mortality this day last year 111.

PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee of the above Association will be held at the office of Hon. Mr. Lalloobhai Samaldas at 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when all members are requested to attend.

DEATH OF A SCHOLAR.

We regret to announce the death, which took place at Bandra on the 9th instant at a comparatively early age of 53, of Mr. Husseinbhai Rahmatulla Sayani, the third son of the late Mr. Rahmatulla Mohamed Sayani, the well-known Bombay solicitor.

After graduating with credit from the Elphinstone College in the year 1891 the late Mr. Husseinbhai proceeded to England with the intention of studying for Law, but a sharp attack of sciatica in England which, unfortunately very nearly crippled him for life, compelled him to return to India before he could be called to the Bar. After returning to India he devoted himself to the study of Arabic and his knowledge of that language was so extensive that it can be said without exaggeration that there was no equal in that respect in the Khoja community. He had also a good command of the English language which is testified by the style of the book "Saints of Islam" published by him in England some years ago. He was of a very retired and religious turn of mind and devoted almost his entire leisure in meditation and study of religious and philosophical works. He leaves behind him a widow and two children and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

SHANKAR JAYANTI CEREMONY.

Shankar Jayanti ceremony is being observed at the Parleshwar temple at Vile Parle from the 8th instant according to the programme notified. The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas delivered on the opening day a speech on the Mahotsawa of Shri Shankar Jayanti, and narrated all the principal events happened during the life of Shri Adya Shankaracharya. Swami Bhaskaranand recited some Vedic hymns concerning the holy path taken by our Rishees. On Friday the Dakshini Brahmins observed Laghooroodra in the morning and at noon Gujarati Brahmins performed the same ceremony and recited Vedic hymns in a very loud voice and the Brahm bhojan also took place at night and Mr. H. D. Nanavati, Solicitor, Mr. M. J. Awashya, Bar.-at-Law, and others spoke on the life of Shri Shankaracharya. Mr. Ramanath Shastri delivered a speech on Brahminism and their duties on Sanatan Dharma and the usefulness of Varnashram Dharma. Mr. Badodekar's Harikirtan will take place for four days.

CORONER'S COURT.

A CASE OF ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.

On Monday at about 3 p.m., Mr. Pheroz Erachshaw Patel, an electrical engineer, was going along Walkeshwar Road, when he heard an alarm. He saw a Hindu aged about 40 in the sea struggling. With the help of three passers-by the man was brought on the shore and first aid applied, but he did not regain consciousness. He was then removed to J. J. Hospital where he was found to be dead. There were no marks of violence. Subsequently his body was identified as that of Rowji Hira, a rice merchant residing at Bhat Bazar.

The Coroner held an inquest on Tuesday touching the death of Rowji when it was stated in evidence that the deceased was seen alive at his pedhi at 10-30 a.m. on Monday. He then left to go to the godown at Dana Bunder. At 5 p.m. his partner was informed that he had not been there and a search was made for him. The business was doing well and there was no trouble.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

COOLI DIES OF INJURIES RECEIVED WHILE WORKING.

On the 28th of April last some coolies in the Mazagon Dock were pulling a chimney about 15 feet in height and half a ton in weight by means of a rope when the bolts and nuts gave way and it fell down injuring 12 coolies. They were removed to J. J. Hospital where they were treated and allowed to go home except one Babu Dhoni (32) whose injuries were considered serious. Babu died on Tuesday of multiple injuries.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

THEFT ON BOARD A STEAMER.

Bahadur Damankhan, Ismail Ahmadkhan, Suckiar Mahammad and Ibrahim Billith Husain were accused before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, of having been concerned in theft of cash and currency notes of the value of Rs. 3,330 from aboard the steamer "Karapura" while it was on its way from Africa to Bombay.

Mr. Chapman appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Kanuga for the complainant; Mr. Sophar for accused No. 4; Mr. Vijakar for accused No. 2, and Mr. Junglewala for witnesses, Shamlal Pokher and Surajprasad Nandidin.

The case of the prosecution was that the money which was kept in a drawer by the complainant, Kamruddin Abdullah, head cook, was missed by him on the 29th April when he reported the matter to the captain of the vessel. The Bombay police was communicated with by wireless and on arrival of the steamer the four accused were arrested on suspicion. Enquiries revealed that accused No. 1 went to the shop of Shamlal Pokher and Surajprasad Nandidin and had the money changed. Of the sum that was lost, Rs. 1,641-3-6 were recovered.

Shamlal Pokher and Surajprasad Nandidin deposed that accused No 1 went to their shop on the 3rd instant and changed some South African, Mombassa and Zonzibar notes. These notes were sold by them to Motumal Hotchand, a money-changer in Fort.

Motumal Hotchand corroborated the receipt of foreign money from Surajnrasad.

Accused No. 1 pleaded not guilty to the charge of receiving and disposing of stolen property. He admitted having gone to Surajprasad's shop for changing money given to him by accused Nos. 3 and 4. Before he could return them the chance they were arrested.

Accused No. 2 said that he knew of the theft of money from the drawer of his master, Kamruddin Abdullah.

Accused Nos. 3 and 4 denied having given the notes to accused No. 1.

For want of implicating evidence accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4 were acquitted.

Accused No. 1 was convicted and sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment, and Rs 857-7-6 found on his person being the proceeds of the money changed were ordered to be given to the complainant.

THREE YEARS FOR STEALING PACKETS OF CARD THREADS.

On the complaint of Manilal Phoolchand Sub-Inspector Savant charged Dawood Buran with theft of a packet of card threads from a shop at Abdulrahman Street, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate.

According to the complainant, on the 12th instant at 1-30 p.m. as he was engaged inside the shop where he is serving, the accused picked up a packet of card threads kept on the outer verandah and ran when he was chased and arrested.

The accused was convicted on evidence and sentenced to serve 3 years in the Reformatory.

2 YEARS FOR STEALING CLOTHES.

Savji Khimji appeared before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of theft brought against him by Sub-Inspector Savant at the instance of Hasan Dawood.

The case of the complainant was that he is a milk shopkeeper at Sandhurst Road. On Monday afternoon when he was enjoying a nap in his shop he was roused by a noise and saw the accused making off with some of his clothes. He was caught and arrested by his servant, Govind.

While pleading guilty, the accused prayed for mercy and said that he was contrite for his past misdeeds (having had 6 convictions from 1914) and wanted to wipe out the record of his past by leading a virtuous life in the future.

He was convicted and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

REGRET FOR FALSE COMPLAINT.

The case in which Gajanand Narain was accused of picking the pocket of Ramchandra Lakshman as he was waiting at Khandewadi for a tram car, came up before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, for further hearing.

The accused denied his guilt and stated that the case was falsely got up against him by the complainant who desired Shantibai, a woman in his keeping.

The Magistrate felt that the complaint was false and frivolous and said that he would have to deal seriously unless the complainant expressed regret for having brought a false charge. The complainant confessed to having set up a false case and expressed regret.

The accused was discharged.

FINED FOR HELPING HIMSELF TO RS. 900.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. H. P. Dastur in the case in which Findlay Ross was accused of quietly helping himself to Rs. 900 from the pocket of his friend lying in a taxi blissfully oblivious to all passing events after a night of hard drinking. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or, in default of payment, suffer 3 months' simple imprisonment. The fine, if recovered, is to be paid to the complainant.

THEFT OF COATS, ETC.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, at the Mazagon Police Court, Sub-Inspector Salaskar charged one Dawlat Baloo for committing theft of coats, etc.

The facts of the case are that one Dosabhoy Pallonji, residing on the fifth floor of new Cooper's Building at Grant Road, awaking at 3-30 a.m. on the 13th instant, saw the accused leaving his room. On being questioned the accused gave different versions for his being in the room. On his being searched a gunny bag containing the complainant's two coats were found on him, whereupon he was handed over to the police.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge but denied having seven previous convictions. The Magistrate postponed the case to the 17th to enable the police to get a certificate from the Jail authorities to prove his previous convictions.

STOREKEEPER SENTENCED TO A DAY'S IMPRISONMENT.

Govind Balkrishna Joshi, storekeeper of Messrs. Goodyear Tyre Company of Tardeo, was on Monday convicted by Mr. P. L. Thackar, at the Mazagon Police Court, and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 75 or, in default, to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two months. The facts of the case have already appeared in this paper.

DISOBEYING JAILOR'S ORDER.

Clarence O'Callighan, aged 29, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment for disobeying the Jailor's order.

The facts are that the accused who is an inmate of the Government Workhouse, Byculla, was ordered by the governor of the Jail on the 11th instant to be medically examined. The accused refused to obey the orders and Mr. P. L. Thackar, on the accused's pleading guilty, convicted and sentenced him as above.

Inspector Dyer prosecuted.

RESIDENT ENGINEER.

AN INDIAN APPOINTED,

EUROPEANS' OPPOSITION.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Tuesday night, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding, when a number of important questions were considered. One of them was the letter of the Government turning down the proposal of the Corporation to dump the sewage water of the city into the Harbour. The Government had rejected this scheme definitely, without giving any reasons for that decision.

The Corporation decided to appoint an Indian to the temporary post of Resident Engineer for the Tansa Completion Works in place of the person who was leaving the post. There was a good deal of discussion over the qualifications of the respective candidates, Europeans, of course, favouring one Mr Henderson. Mr. Nariman's amendment giving the position to Mr. Naravane was passed by the Corporation. The Europeans solidly voting against it.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved:

'That this Corporation is of opinion that the Municipal Act makes no distinction between the Revenue and the Loan Works Budgets and that therefore both should be submitted to the Standing Committee on or before the 10th of November every year as required by Section 125 of the Municipal Act.'

Mr. Jamnadas said the Commissioner had to submit the Budget on the 10th November, but the Loan Works side of the Budget was not presented to them in time, although the revenue and expenditure sides of the Budget were submitted, and they sanctioned the sinking fund and interest on loans, about which they knew nothing at all. Without knowing anything they were asked to sanction these charges, and he considered it was an anomaly.

The Commissioner said the matter was within the discretion of the Standing Committee. Until a few years ago Loan Works Budget was not submitted to the Standing Committee, but personally he considered it was necessary. If Mr. Jamnadas would convince him that it was necessary under the law, he would be pleased to submit the Budget in time. The section quoted only referred to revenue and expenditure sides of the Budget and not to Loan Works Budget at all. He had no serious objection to this resolution being carried. The Loan Works Budget for April 1925 had to be prepared from April 1924, and to say the least they could not be prophets. The preparation of Loan Works Budget would mean additional pressure at the time the ordinary budget was being prepared, and, as it was, they knew there was too much pressure of work on him and the Chief Accountant at that time. He did not know whether it was humanly possible to produce both these budgets at the same time. He was quite prepared to submit the Loan Works Budget in September, and having first dealt with it, they could deal with the revenue budget.

Dr. J. Vora said the object of Mr. Jamnadas was that the Loan Works Budget should be well considered by them. It was horrible to think that the Loan Works Budget amounting to about Rs. 9 crores, the interest and sinking fund on which they were budgetting in their ordinary budget, should be considered by them so late in the year.

Mr. B. T. Desai said the Loan Works Budget, Development Works, etc., were all items of expenditure and they should be included in the ordinary budget. The section was absolutely clear, and they ought to include all expenditure in their expenditure side of the budget. He moved that the matter be sent to counsel for his opinion in the matter.

Mr. Damodar Haridas seconded.

Mr. Jamnadas said he would accept the amendment, if both things were to go on simultaneously—the taking of counsel's opinion and the preparation of Loan Works Budget.

TOO DIFFICULT TO SWALLOW.

The President said the Commissioner had told them that he was not bound to submit the Loan Works Budget to them at all, and that was a proposition too difficult to swallow. Therefore they should know where they stood actually.

Mr. Jamnadas had no objection to both resolutions being carried side by side, otherwise he would oppose it.

A point of order was raised and the President said he could not allow the suggestion of Mr. Desai to be added on as a rider, but would treat it as a separate amendment.

The amendment was then put to vote and carried, the original proposition being thrown out.

Mr Jamnadas Mehta moved: 'That in view of the vast sums annually required for Loan Works the practice hitherto obtaining of discussing the Loan Works Budget as a single head be abandoned and the amount required for the various services be discussed under separate heads as is done when the revenue side of the Budget is under discussion.'

This was accepted.

Mr. Meyer Nissim moved: 'That a Committee composed of the Councillors (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to examine and report on the plans and estimates for works, exceeding Rs. 10,000 submitted by the Commissioner for the Corporation's approval, which may be referred to them by the Corporation from time to time.'

He said at present they were merely passing estimates without scrutinising them properly. They represented the ratepayers and it was only proper that they should take care of their money. He then named a committee.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimker seconded.

The Commissioner said if they sent the estimates to a committee it would take a long time to get them passed. And that was not what was wanted. They had already sanctioned executive committees, and he did not know whether the proposed committee would supersede the former committee.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand said they should not hamper the executive by mean of this proposition.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia opposed the motion and wanted to know the qualifications and the credentials of the particular members appointed to the Committee.

Mr. Jamnadas said they were there because they were members of the House.

Dr. Sukhia said that was not the thing. He wanted to know Mr. Tairsee's qualifications, who was merely a baby corporator!

Mr. Tairsee said his qualifications, according to Dr. Sukhia, were that he had given a dinner to Mr. Mody! (Laughter.)

Dr. Sukhia said from the mood of the House he took the hint that they did not want to consider the matter. He was anxious to know the credentials of the many members on the Committee.

Mr. Tairsee: Are the members to be dissected by a Vet. like that? (Loud laughter and cheers).

Dr. Sukhia said they must know that he was not a Vet. at all. He had graduated from the University in 1883 and was a medical graduate. (Laughter and cheers).

Mr. Kanji: Are we going to hear Dr. Sukhia's autobiography? (Renewed laughter).

The President said if they were to go on like that, business would be impossible!

Dr. Sukhia opposed the motion.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the motion was tabled both by Mr. Davies, who belonged to the Progressive Party, and by him, who belonged to the Nationalist Party. That showed that it was a good motion. Dr. Sukhia was, of course, fortunately for them all, outside both the parties. He hoped the Corporation would approve of the motion.

Dr. Vora hoped the House would accept the motion, as at present the estimates were loose and required to be carefully looked into.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey and Damodar Haridas also spoke, the latter suggesting some more names to the Committee.

The motion as amended was passed by a very large majority only three members voting against.

A LETTER FROM GOVERNMENT.

The Corporation then considered the following letter from Government dated April 9:

"With reference to your letter dated the 27th February 1924, I am directed to say that the statement that Government 'cannot agree to any discharge of effluent into the Kurla Creek' made in my letter dated the 21st February 1924, is intended to be a reply to the request made by the Corporation in the Municipal Commissioner's letter to be allowed to discharge the sewage effluent into the Kurla Creek in the neighbourhood of Mahul Pier, and not only refers to the proposal to discharge the effluent of the City at that place but also indicates the refusal of Government to allow the discharge there of the effluent which would result if a separate sewage system for the north of the Island only were to be proposed.

2. I am to return the plan received with your letter under reply and to state, for the information of the Corporation, that the red line marked thereon should be taken as the limit of the Kurla Creek. I am to add that Government cannot agree to any discharge of sewage effluent north of that line."

Mr. H. P. Mody moved that the letter be forwarded to the representatives appointed by the Corporation with a request that they would consult the Commissioner in the matter and report to the Corporation. He said when the time came the Corporation would criticise the whole matter, including the decision of the Government, but he would point out to the Government how their previous decisions had affected the interests of the Corporations. He then gave a detailed account of what had taken place between the representatives of the Corporation and the Minister. He had placed the views of the Corporation before the Minister, and after that Dr. Viegas had straightway started his own pet scheme and had strongly criticised the views of the Corporation and the Commissioner.

Mr. Winterbotham said he himself was a member of the Committee, but held views opposed to those of the Corporation.

Mr. Mody said although Mr. Winterbotham held opposite views he had not expressed them before the Conference. Dr Viegas was not there in his individual capacity, but in his corporate capacity and had no business to express his own views in the matter. They had to carry out the mandate of the Corporation whatever it was. After Dr. Viegas' speech he had told the other members that he coulld not allow them to state their individual views in the matter, and that decision was loyally carried out by them. He had told the Government that Dr. Viegas' opinion was his own and not that of the whole Corporation, and that if they wanted to consult him they could do so privately. Government then told him that they had turned down the Corporation's scheme. He asked the Minister whether they had consulted any experts in the matter and the answer was that they had not. The speaker then asked them whether it was fair to the Corporation that they should reject a scheme which was put forward by some of the world's best experts, without consulting any experts themselves. They were then informed that Government did not object to the sullage water being thrown into the sea in the north of the Island, but only in the Kurla Creek. He had asked the Government to give their reasons for rejecting their scheme about Kurla, but they had not been given. Mr. Mody thought that the whole matter should be considered by the representatives of the Corporation already appointed.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand seconded and the proposition was accepted.

The Corporation then considered the Establishment Committee's report regarding the appointment of a Resident Engineer in connection with the Tansa Completion Works. The permanent incumbent had secured another appointment elsewhere and had given notice of his intention to leave the service, and the Committee now recommended Mr. A. E. Henderson, out of the five names suggested. Mr. Naravane was the only Indian and his name was rejected.

Mr. C. W. Arbuthnot in moving the adoption of the report said the Committee had interviewed the five selected candidates out of whom one was Indian. Mr. Henderson had no technical qualifications, yet the Committee was convinced that he possessed the necessary technical education. They were of the opinion that the best candidate should be appointed by the Corporation.

Mr. Winterbotham seconded.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved an amendment that the report be recorded and that Mr. Naravane be appointed to the post. He said formerly when these appointments were made by the Commissioner he came to them merely for their formal sanction, and now a Committee had made the suggestion for appointing Mr. Henderson. He asked those who had signed the report to reconsider the whole position. By signing the report and recommending Mr. Henderson they had admitted the inability of Indians to produce a duly qualified technical engineer! He wanted to know whether they liked that condemnation to go on record? Even out of the selected candidates, according to the University qualifications, Mr. Naravane was superior to all, and certainly he was above Mr. Henderson. He was also younger than Mr. Henderson, and they wanted a young man for the post. Why was Mr. Henderson going to give up a permanent appointment and take up this temporary post? There must be some reasons for this, and they must know them. It was not merely a patriotic amendment, but it was also commonsense, he said.

Dr. Vora seconding said Mr. Naravane had higher qualifications than any of the candidates. It was difficult for Indians to get such jobs in this country and they must not reject the claims of an Indian in this case, as he was duly qualified for it.

The Commissioner said he had never set aside the provisions of law and Mr. Nariman knew it. Out of the 56 applicants only five were Indians and the candidates were selected not for their technical knowledge but for their practical experience. The Committee had investigated the claims of the candidates, after conversing with them, and had come to the conclusion that Mr. Henderson was the best man available. But whoever was appointed by the Corporation the executive would be perfectly willing to abide by that decision. They would make the best use of any of one who was appointed by the Corporation. But Mr. Naravane had not the practical experience which they wanted.

Mr. Jamnadas said the very fact that Mr. Naravane was selected from among the candidates showed that he was a fit person for the post. When a son of the soil could do that work it was the fullest commonsense that he should be appointed to the post. It had not been proved that Mr. Naravane could not do the work and that Mr. Henderson alone could do it. When there was an Indian qualified for the post there could be no question of a European at all! And there was no racial question in this matter. They expected their executive officers not to be colour-blind. The Commissioner was the best person to decide in this question and he had said that he would accept the appointment made by the Corporation.

The motion was then put to vote and the amendment was carried, all Indians voting for it. The five Europeans present solidly voted against the amendment. The amendment was declared carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next at 2-30 p.m. (B. T.).

MISLEADING HEADLINES.

ASSUMPTION OF ACCUSED'S GUILT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"The Indian Daily Mail" has been very unfair in its headlines, towards the accused in the "Cawnpore Conspiracy Case." I addressed a letter to that paper, but it had not the fairness to publish it. Will you kindly give it an early publication?—Yours, etc.

VITHALDAS K. BHITA.

To the Editor, "Indian Daily Mail".

Sir,—An important trial is going on at Cawnpore, in which some of our Indian fellow-citizens are charged with waging war against the King and forming a conspiracy for the purpose. The case is *sub-judice*. The accused are not convicted so far. That being so, the editors of newspapers should know their responsibility, while publishing the proceedings. I note that "The Indian Daily Mail" has been very unfair to the accused, in its headlines in this case. These headlines may be useful as sensation mongers and circulation-racers. But, a conscientious editor would think many times before indulging in them. I send you a cutting from your paper of the 23rd inst. all the three headlines are guilty of assumption of the accused's guilt, before it has been proved. The first "Trial of Four Indian Bolsheviks at Cawnpore," errs in assuming that the Indians *are* Bolsheviks; what proofs have you to say so? The Second is "Conspiracy to deprive the King-Emperor of Sovereignty of British India and to Wage War against His Majesty". What proofs do you possess, so that you assume that there has been a "Conspiracy to deprive the King-Emperor of Sovereignty of British India," and to wage "War" against him? Do you understand the significance of "War", and of a "Conspiracy" with that view in mind? Your sub-editor may have put the headlines quite unconsciously, but they create such a nasty impression in the public mind—including the mind of the Judge and the Jury—that the accused may be convicted and hanged, though they may not really be guilty of such horrible crimes. The Third headline is: "M. N. Roy's Letters Inciting Revolution." Is this not assumption of incitement to "Revolution," so long as a definite judicial announcement is not made to that effect?

Hope, you would publish this letter, for the sake of "Justice".—Yours, etc.

VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.

41, Hamam St., Bombay.

SPORTING NEWS.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL TEAM BEATEN

LONDON, May, 12.

Bilbao.—The English football cup winners, the New Castle United, who are touring Spain, were beaten by one goal to nil by the Spanish eleven.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP MATCH.

LONDON, May 12.

At Torquay in the first round of the Davis Cup Kingscote (Britain) beat Wilson (Belgium) 7-5, 6-2, and 6-1. Washer (Belgium) beat Gilbert 6-3, 7-2-2-6, 6-4 and 8-6. The match will be continued tomorrow and Wednesday.—Reuter.

CUP WINNERS FINED.

LONDON, May 12.

A meeting of the Football League in Manchester imed the Cup winners, the New Castle United £75 for playing weak teams before the Cup final. Against Aston Villa on April 21st they played only two of the regular team.—Reuter.

SURREY SOUTH AFRICAN MATCH.

LONDON, May 12.

The weather was overcast and only four thousand people saw the continuation of the Surrey-South African match at the Oval to-day. Surrey made 223 for 9 and scored 107 in dashing style in ninety-five minutes. He hit one six and twelve fours. Pegler took six for 63. The South Africans made 139 for 5, Taylor scoring forty-four.—Reuter.

JUBILEE HANDICAP BETTING.

LONDON, May 12.

The Jubilee Handicap betting is 4/1 Parth, 11/2 Verdinet, 13/2 Twelve Pointer, 7/1 Soldumeno, 10/1 Kefalin.—Reuter.

DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, May 12.

Derby betting is:—9/2 Bright Knight, 6/1 Diophon, 9/7 Tom Pinch, 10/1 Sansovino and 25/1 Tippler taken and offered.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

PROTEST AGAINST VENUE OF MEETING.

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan, Member, A. I. C. C., Madras writes:—

I am afraid that the Working Committee of the Congress has not given sufficient consideration to the convenience of the members in fixing Ahmedabad for the next meeting of the A. I. C. C. People from different parts of the country are on the Committee, and as this meeting will be very important being the first after Mahatmaji's release, every member would like to attend it. It is not at all possible to guess the reason for selecting Ahmedabad, when Mahatmaji himself is now in Bombay. Further for members from South India, Bombay is much nearer and convenient. The next meeting ought, as a matter of right, be held in some Southern Indian town, since not even once did the A. I. C. C. meet in the Tamil Nadu. The present working Committee of the Congress has a large number of our Gujarati friends. No doubt it will be convenient for them to have all their meetings in Ahmedabad; but, unfortunately, the same is not the case with the A. I. C. C. Therefore, in order to avoid unnecessary inconvenience to the members, I do hope, that the President of the Congress would in consultation with Mahatmaji change the place of the meeting to Bombay.

KHOJA GIRLS' ORPHANAGE.

MUNIFICENT DONATIONS.

Mr. Gulamalli G. Merchant writes:—By a deed of Trust dated 5th May 1924, Messrs. Cassum Mahomed Mitha and Habib Ismail well-known metal and cotton merchants gave their immoveable property at Chimna Butcher Street worth Rs. 1,85,000 and the heirs of Mr. Ebrahim Karim Chhatriwalla a well-known Umbrella Merchant gave Rs. 50,000 in cash for founding and establishing a Khoja Girls' Orphanage and that the following gentlemen are appointed trustees:

Messrs. Cassum Mahomed Mitha, J.P.; Habib Ismail; Rahim Ebrahim Currim; Rahimtulla M. Chinoy, J.P.; Khan Saheb Karmali Ebrahim J.P.; Messrs. Mahomed Ali Chaiwalla, Solicitor; Gulamalli G. Merchant, J.P.; Alladin Mahomed; Husseinally Cassum Mahomed Mitha, J.P.; Dawood Habib Ismail and Mahomed Ebrahim Karim.

Arrangements are now being made to open the Khoja Girls' Orphanage within a short time.

BUDDHA ANNIVERSARY.

MAHATMAJI TO PRESIDE.

The anniversary of Bhagvan Buddha will be celebrated, under the auspices of the Buddha Society, on Sunday, the 18th instant. Mahatma Gandhi has kindly agreed to preside. In order not to put too great a strain on Mahatmaji, it has been decided to hold the celebration in the premises at Juhu where he is convalescing. Further details will be published later.

SCRIBBLING BLOCKS

100 SHEETS,

ANNA 1 AND PIES 6

per Block

NOTE PAPER SIZE.

POSTAGE: One anna and six pies extra.

(V. P. P. not to be accepted.)

Can be had at the

Bombay Chronicle Press.

YOUR CLOTHES.

A Fresh consignment of the Newest Patterns and Suitings, Shirtings and other materials and Requirements in use.

FOR HOT WEATHER.

Early Orders Solicited.

A. R. DIAS AND BROS.,

Medows Street, Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

RAWLPLUGS

In view of the widespread demand we have the pleasure to announce that Special Jumping Bits for boring TRAP ROCK are now being supplied by our Principals The Rawlplug Co. Ltd., London.

Besides the usual small sizes Rawlplugs are now also made in super sizes, the largest 4" or 5" being capable of withstanding a pull of nearly 4 tons.

With Rawlplugs wall fixtures of any sort can be fixed neatly yet firmly without damage to the wall, and moreover with enormous saving of time and labour. In use all over India.

Literature and price list can be obtained from the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab:—

H. DIXON & CO., LTD.,

27 to, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Telegrams: "NOAID" Telephone No. 20786.

TILES & MARBLE

Our Quality Defeats Competition

SAJAN & Co.,

No. 12, Grey Street, near Imperial Bank, Fort, Bombay.

STEEL BEAMS

GEO. SERVICE & CO

BOMBAY.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.

MOHANLAL & CO.,

JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. 21796.

Ghia Mansion, Shaikh Memon Street,

BOMBAY.

GODREJ MAKES THREE THINGS

SAFES, SOAPS AND BOILED OIL.

SAFES:—372 Safes were supplied to the Postal Dept. in 1913 for Savings Banks and the order for them was placed with Godrej after a competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

FOR SAFES write to

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. Co,

PAREL, BOMBAY.

SOAPS:—"Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet Soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. GODREJ, I am of opinion that it is a high-grade article which satisfies to the full, all tests applied to it."—Major Dickinson, Chemical Analyser to Government.

BOILED OIL:—Godrej's Boiled Oil is equal in covering and drying properties to best imported oils and is cheaper by 20 per cent.

FOR SOAPS AND BOILED OIL write to

GODREJ OIL AND SOAP Co,

SURTI MOHOLLA

DUNCAN ROAD BOMBAY.

MYSORE PIG IRON

PIG IRON made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron yet made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel. Apply MYSORE IRON WORKS, 4th floor, Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

All Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account or Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay*.

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1924.

THE MUSLIM LEAGUE.

In the current number of "Young India" Mahatma Gandhi writes: "I do not like, have never liked, this reliance on me for everything. It is the very worst way of managing national affairs. The Congress must not become, as it has threatened to become, one man's show, no matter how good or great that one man be. I often think that it would have been better for the country and for me if I had served the full term of my imprisonment. The country would by that time have settled down to a programme which could be called its own. To-day it is difficult to say whose the Congress programme is. It cannot be the country's if workers have every time to refer to me for guidance. It cannot be mine, for alone I can work no programme." These words of the Mahatma need to be taken to heart by every patriotic Indian. It is India's unique privilege that she possesses a leader whose greatness is universally recognised and that she has been presented by that leader with a weapon more efficacious than any other for winning her freedom. But along with that privilege goes a duty which is the more onerous because of the greatness of the leader and the originality of the weapon. In performing that duty India has so far failed. The Mahatma has shown the way and the goal can only be attained if every Indian contributes his share by *work* in the fulfilment of the national programme. And it is obvious that the maximum effect will be produced only if the efforts of individuals are mobilised and directed by a national organisation. The strengthening of the Congress, the only national organisation of the people, is thus the immediate and most important task which faces the country. This being so, we cannot regard with enthusiasm the revival of denominational organisations such as the All-India Muslim League or the Hindu Maha Sabha unless it is demonstrated that the greatest problem of the day, apart from that of Swaraj, cannot be solved except through the joint efforts of such organisations.

At a meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League which was held at Delhi in March last it was decided to hold the adjourned session of the League in Lahore in May. In accordance with this decision it is now announced that the session of the League will be held in that city on the 24th and 25th instant under the presidency of Mr. M. A. Jinnah. In the course of an interview Mr. Jinnah has thus described the objects of holding the session:—"The object of holding the session is to concentrate the united Mahomedan opinion with regard to (1) the question of the amendment of the Constitution of India, (2) to bring about a friendly understanding in the Punjab in particular where, owing to certain causes which seem insignificant, a great deal of misunderstanding has been created between Hindus and Musalmans, and (3) to bring about, in due course, through and by means of the All-India Muslim League organisation, once more a complete settlement between the Hindus and the Mahomedans as was done at Lucknow in 1916." So far as the first object is concerned the united Muslim opinion can only be that which has been expressed at successive sessions of the Congress and of the Khilafat Conference and the organisers of the League would be stultifying themselves in the eyes of the country, if they, in any degree, departed from the national view voiced by the Congress. We are, therefore, glad that Mr. Jinnah has assured the country that "the League is not in any way going to adopt a policy or programme which will, in the least degree as far as I can judge, be antogonistic to the Indian National Congress. the Khilafat organisations or the Jamiat-ul-Ulema. On the contrary, I believe it will proceed on lines which are best calculated to further the general national interests, not forgetting the particular interests of the Mahomedan Community."

This assurance, along with the selection of Aga Mahomed Safdar, the President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee who has just been released from jail, as Chairman of the Reception Committee, is a guarantee that the political object and methods of the League will continue to remain those of the Congress. As regards the other two objects, namely, the removal of the unfortunate differences between Hindus and Muslims in the Punjab and the securing of a complete settlement between the two communities throughout the country, they cannot be achieved except through a spirit of "live and let live". As Mr. Jinnah truly points out, "Hindu-Muslim unity is a question entirely within the range of practical politics," and that "our opponents, who rely too much on the Hindu-Muslim difficulties, will soon be disappointed". There is no object dearer to the heart of Mahatma Gandhi than Hindu-Muslim unity as there is none without whose realisation Swaraj can neither be won nor, having been won, retained. The only justification of the Lahore session of the Muslim League will be its success in bringing nearer the solution of the greatest problem of the day.

THE STRUGGLE AT VAIKOM.

That the authorities in Travancore State have at last begun to realise that the attitude they have taken up towards the "Untouchables" at Vaikom is an untenable one, may be seen from their sudden decision not to permit even those Thiyyas who have joined the Arya Samaj to walk on the roads in the vicinity of the temple. This decision appears to have been arrived at as a sequel to the march of some of the newly-converted Thiyyas along the prohibited roads on the previous day. The authorities must have realised that if the right of these converts was not immediately challenged, the whole superstructure of their opposition to the "Untouchables" would tumble like a house of cards; for, increasing numbers of Thiyyas and other "Untouchables" would join the ranks of the Arya Samajists and would claim the right to walk along the prohibited roads and ultimately reduce the ban to a dead letter. So, in order to justify the one wrong step already taken, the authorities are obliged to take another, which makes their position still worse. They now claim for themselves the right to decide which "Untouchables" they will permit to walk along the roads and which they will prohibit. While they will not—because, obviously they dare not—challenge the right of converts to Christianity and Islam from among the "Untouchables" to walk along the roads, they refuse to permit "Untouchable" converts to the Arya Samaj to use the roads. The absurdity of the position taken up by the authorities is patent on the face of it. As pointed out by Swami Shraddhanand, the Arya Samaj recognises no caste distinctions and hence a Thiyya or any other "Untouchable", when once he joins the Arya Samaj, sheds his caste as completely as any "high caste" or "low caste" Hindu convert to Christianity or Islam. If the authorities recognise the fact in the case of the latter converts, they cannot but recognise it in the case of the former too. But the contention of the authorities seems to be that the Arya Samaj is a Hindu organisation and that the "untouchables" who join it remain Hindus and, therefore, come under the ban.

The position of the authorities then comes to this: that they will not recognise the elementary rights of the so-called low caste Hindus, so long as they do not forswear the Hindu faith, but will readily concede to them all their rights the moment they forsake their ancestral religion. Is the State which is a Hindu State, proud of the position it is taking up? Is it not time that the authorities reflected over the mischievous implications of their policy and devised an amicable solution of the difficulty facing them at Vaikom, reasoning with the so-called "orthodox" members of the Hindu community and pointing out to them that the State cannot for long deny to a large class of subjects their rights as human beings and citizens? If the authorities do not retrace the false step they have taken, the situation is bound to grow worse day by day and a crisis is sure to develop, which may have unpleasant consequences for all concerned. The authorities were free to maintain a neutral attitude towards the question and permit the converts to the Arya Samaj to walk along the roads in the same way as the converts to Christianity or Islam are permitted to do. But, they have chosen actively to identify themselves with the "orthodox" and have extended the ban to the Arya Samajists also. We wonder if they would treat converts to Brahmoism from among the "untouchables" in the same way. Considered from whatever point of view, the attitude of the authorities is indefensible and suicidal to the Hindu community.

THE MAHATMA IN ENGLAND.

In the course of an address on "Civilisation" which she delivered last month before the Dorchester Debating Society, and which was reported in the "Daily Herald" of April 10, Mrs. Thomas Hardy, wife of England's greatest novelist, said:—

"While considering the subject of this paper, my thoughts were irresistibly led to the teaching of Gandhi—Mahatma Gandhi, the Indian reformer, or revolutionary, as some might call him. He has a profound disrespect for the achievements of this age of machines, in their effect upon actual human happiness and advancement. His teaching is that the simpler life makes the purer spirit—which is, by the way, remarkably in accord with that of the Sermon on the Mount. He is not alone in this. I have heard from the lips of one of the profoundest thinkers of the younger generation the opinion that the only hope for civilisation is a return to a simple life. He was an Englishman. The two men, so wide apart in their lives and outlook upon life, have yet the same ideal—a selfless purity of life and aim and thought, as complete as that taught by the Leader of Christianity. That should be the true goal of civilisation, if mankind is to benefit thereby; not the accumulation of wealth or power, nor a feverish hunt after so-called pleasure, nor the accumulation of countless mechanical devices which surely must tend to dull and deaden many of the highest faculties.

Another striking side of the teaching of Gandhi is that it is an error—almost a sin—to accumulate possessions. He teaches that it is wrong for a man or woman to possess more than is essential for their needs. There is no doubt that the craze of owning things adds much to the burden of life for most of us. Walt Whitman, I think, writes somewhere that he admires animals because they have not the mania for owning things. It is well to "travel light." And yet the more highly civilised does man become, the more he is encumbered by a host of possessions which tend to hold his soul in thrall. I knew of someone who possessed a pearl necklace of some value—as pearl necklaces go. That is to say, it was worth several thousands of pounds. Wherever she went the pearl necklace had to go, too; when away from home she slept with it beneath her pillow. At last it was lost—I forget how. Instead of being overwhelmed with grief, the owner seemed delighted. She said: "That necklace has been a burden to me for years. It was constantly on my mind, and I was always in fear of losing it. Now that it has really gone I am immensely relieved, and I shall never have another."

Notes of the Day.

The Tilak Bust.

For sheer perversity the Fergusson College authorities of Poona are hard to beat. Soon after the demise of Lokmanya Tilak, who was one of the founders of the Deccan Education Society to which the Fergusson College belongs, the students of the College with the help of sympathisers, raised a handsome amount to found a memorial of the Lokmanya to be associated with the Fergusson College. An artistic and life-like bust of the Lokmanya was executed by the famour sculptor of Poona, Mr. Talim, and the subscribers to the memorial fund expressed their desire in unequivocal terms that the bust should be placed in a prominent place within the precincts of the College. Though more than two years have elapsed since the execution of the work, the beautiful bust has been kept in some dark corner of the College buildings gathering dust and cobwebs, notwithstanding the expressed desire of the students that it should be properly displayed. When the College authorities proved unwilling to display the bust in front of the College buildings, the Executive Committee of the Memorial Fund suggested as a compromise that it should be kept in the Library Hall. But even that was too much for the Fergusson College authorities, and the Executive Committee of the Fund has been compelled to issue a fresh appeal to the subscribers stating that the College authorities are prepared to accept the Tilak bust provided the Executive Committee of the Memorial obtained the decision of *all or the majority of the subscribers* to the Fund in favour of such acceptance. It was the understanding when the fund was raised that the authorities would grant a prominent place for the erection of the bust of one of the founders of the College, who is besides the pride of Maharashtra, We expect better things from Dr. Paranjpye. It now rests in the hands of the present students of the College to demand that an honourable place be accorded to the bust and such an honourable place can be either the front of the College building or the dais of the Wadia Amphithreatre.

A Great Name Misused.

Time was when the name of the Maharatta hero Shivaji was anathema to all officials and their creatures. But now a correspondent says that at Dharwar the Collector presided at the Shivaji festival. We cannot take this as a sign of new light dawning on the officials. When the late Lok. Tilak began the Shivaji cult in Poona, many years ago, Anglo-Indian papers fulminated against him, and the backward classes, especially the Mahrattas whom the Government are now patronising, held themselves aloof from the movement. But there is a Mahratta Minister now, and the newest stunt is to create a schism between the Brahmins and non-Brahmins. For that purpose Shivaji's name is brought into requisition. There are not a few among these new-found admirers of Shivaji who condemn him for his catholic views, for his support of the Brahmins and non-hatred of other communities. Shivaji like a true patriot realised that if he were to found a Hindu kingdom it must be broad-based on the unity of all the castes and classes forming the great Hindu community, and towards that end he worked throughout his life. But the modern followers of the descendants of the great Shivapi are teaching otherwise, and the bureaucrats also thing that they can make use of his name for their own purposes. Hence we hear that officials are presiding at functions celebrating the Shivaji Jayanti got up by non-Brahmins. We hope in this propaganda work the Mahrattas will not forget the great lesson that Shivaji taught,—love of their Motherland.

A Desirable Reform.

A very useful proposition was brought forward in the Corporation for making the Chief Accountant responsible to the Corporation and not to the Commissioner, as has hitherto been the case. The result of the present arrangement has been, as was pointed out, that there have been a great number of irregularities in the accounts, and the Auditors can only bring these to the notice of the Corporation, not before but after they are committed. Thus the Corporation are not in a position to keep a proper check on the improvidence of the Executive. There have been many such instances lately, and they do not redound to the credit of anybody. While the Auditors are responsible to the Corporation the Chief Accountant is not, and if the members wish to keep a complete control over the affairs of the Municipality they can only do so by a more rigid supervision over the expenditure. It was only natural that the Municipal Commissioner and his supporters in the Corporation should have opposed such a radical change, but they were unable to advance any sound arguments against the proposition. It would have been next to useless to have referred the matter to the Standing Committee, as it is not wholly representative of the Corporation, or the public, the Municipal Commissioner's voice be ponderant in its counsels.

A Legitimate Request.

We are unable to appreciate the unmeaning and pointless opposition to the legitimate desire of the Corporation to appoint their own executive officer. The franchise has already been widened in spite of the doleful croakings of the landlord interests, and a new democratic element has been introduced to the good of the public. Yet, there are members in the Corporation who have no faith in their own ability to manage the affairs of the Corporation and want the help of Government in choosing an official for the post of Municipal Commissioner. Once the franchise is lowered, it is only proper that representatives of the people should have the fullest power to manage their own affairs, and it is no use saying that the time has not yet arrived for this change. The Calcutta Corporation has already secured this power and a young talented Nationalist has been chosen for the post of Chief Officer. It would have been sheer cowardice on the part of the Corporation to refuse to take this right of making appointments into their own hands. The draft representation to Government is full of unanswerable arguments, and we do not think that Government can refuse the Corporation's demand. Owing to the frequent transfers of Municipal Commissioners, it is difficult to retain continuity of policy, and as soon as a new man is well grounded in his work he is taken away by Government and given some other appointment. The Commissioner, besides, has to serve two masters now, one the Government and the other the Corporation, and if the Corporation can make their own selection this difficulty will be removed. As for the fears of certain members that he will not be impartial in his duties, the primary duty of the Commissioner is to obey the behests of the Corporation which are passed by a majority of councillors, and he can well leave the question of policy and impartiality to the representatives of the people.

Co-operative Thrift.

The establishment of a Co-operative Thrift Society in Bombay will be welcomed by many in the city who earn their living by the honest sweat of labour and especially by the clerical and manual workers who compose the middle and poor classes. We published yesterday some particulars of the Society, which we hope will induce a large number of persons, of both sexes, to join it and to profit by the facilities it provides. The temptations of city life are destructive of the habit of thrift which every man and woman who wishes to lead a peaceful and contented life in old age, or expects his or her family to do so after his or her death, ought to cultivate. As pointed out by the Honorary Secretary of the Society, whereas in insurance companies, the premiums one pays carry no interest, in this society all payments carry interest at 6 per cent. Of course, the insurance system has some advantages which are absent in the system on which the co-operative thrift society is conducted, but the latter has its own distinct advantages, especially those accruing from the co-operative principles, which are sure to commend themselves to the poor and middle class members of society.

JAPAN FROM AN INDIAN VIEW-POINT*

The rise of Japan has been so phenomenal and sudden that those who ascribe it to the supernatural may be pardoned. She was one of the least known countries of the world right up to the great change of 1867-1868, when she came for the first time directly under the Mikado's dominion. Before that year civil wards, darkness, illiteracy and lack of government were the order of the day, and he would have been a bold man who had foretold in the early fifties that within seventy years Japan would be sitting in judgment over the fortunes of the German race. The nation in which in 1845 the Shogun prohibited the study of medical science, has produced men who, in the words of the learned author of the book before us, "have during the last few years, astounded us with medical discoveries of the first importance, and whose careful researches have won the well-deserved admiration of the entire world." The change which took place in 1867-8 when the Feudal lords in a body, of their own free will, offerred all they had to their Emperor, when the man who held the greatest power in the realm resigned his post and became an ordinary subject of his sovereign in order that his country might be united and powerful forms one of the most thrilling episodes of modern History. It is a remarkable phenomenon that big landlords, Jagirdars and princes, with right to coin money, pass laws and keep armed forces, resigned their powers and privileges merely for the love of their country and the duty they owed to their national sovereign, and were content with a paltry fifth of what they used to get during their prosperous days. Still, such is the ordinary course of things in that strange land, that the Japanese do not regard the occurrences of the sixties as a evolution at all, but rather as the natural result of the intellectual awakening of the people.

It was the begining of a new era, aptly called the era of the Meiji or enlightenment, and with it came in 1872 compulsory education, in 1889 the grant of the constitution, in 1895 the victory over China, in 1899 the revocation of the capitulations, in 1905 the victory over Russia and in 1918 the victory over Germany.

The Secret.

When reading Syed Ross Masood's book, one feels that the secret of all these changes is intense patriotism, loyalty to the ruler as the representative of the nation and the honourable position accorded to the Japanese language. From the revocation of the Feudal oath so touchingly described in a quotation on page 122, down to the latest calamnity, i.e., the earthquake, the people have given example after example of thier intense devotion to the Motherland, for the good name of which her sons are willing to sacrifice everything they hold

(Continued on page 9.)

*"Japan and its Educational System." by Syed Ross Masood, Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad, Deccan, Government Central, Press, Hyderabad, Deccan, Rs. 7.

O'DWYER-NAIR CASE.

FURTHER PROSECUTION WITNESSES.

"RECRUITING WAS QUITE VOLUNTARY"

LONDON, May 12.

The O'Dwyer-Nair libel action was resumed to-day when Mr. Louis French was cross-examined by Sir Walter Schwabe. He said he had no knowledge of the alleged practice of sitting on the doorstep of the headman of a village until he produced his quota of recruits.

Mr. Hubert Watson, formerly Deputy Commissioner of Jullundar, emphatically denied that any undue pressure was used in recruiting in his district and declared that the statement that a headman was ordered to produce fifty per cent. of his people of military age on penalty of suspension and perhaps dismissal was preposterous.

Cross-examined Mr. Watson said in some parts of his district it was found necessary to exercise a little legitimate pressure through the headman to stimulate recruiting by pointing out to the headmen that it was their duty to assist the Government and that if they did not they were in danger of forfeiting their positions.

Mr. Robert Crump, Indian Civil Servant and Recruiting officer at Ludhiana, stated that no unwilling man was coerced to enlist. He did not wish to get unwilling men who would be a nuisance and he received no complaints.

Mrs. Eva Bell, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Bell, said she conversed a great deal with sepoys' wives in the Punjab and they never complained of ill treatment in getting their men into the army.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 13.

Hearing in Sir Michael O'Dwyer's libel action was resumed Monday and Major General Sir William Beynon, ex-Commander of 16th Division (Lahore) replying to Sir Charles said that Sir Michael O'Dwyer was one of the best officers and had very sound views and experience concerning military matters in India. Sir Michael had had long experience in India and the Indian military loved him. Witness was satisfied to leave it to Sir M. O'Dwyer's discretion to take all necessary precautions. Asked with regard to the proclamation of Martial Law in Amritsar on April 18th, 1919, Sir W. Beynon said that as soon as Martial Law was proclaimed civil law ceased to exist.

Replying to a juror he said that he received instructions from the Commander-in Chief in Simla to act in full consultation with the Lieutenant-Governor. His view of the situation was that under martial law he would be held responsible in the event of any disturbance. Therefore though he might have followed the advice of the Lieutenant-Governor or civil authorities if it coincided with his own opinion, he would not have accepted it if it was contrary to what he considered necessary from the military viewpoint.—Reuter.

PROGRESS ON THE FRONTIER.

SUGGESTION OF A NEW ROAD.

LONDON, May 12.

In the Commons to-day Col. Howard Bury suggested that in view of the murders on the North West Frontier and the satisfactory results of making the road joining the Tochi valley with Takkizam and establishing a Cantonment at Razmak, a road should be made through Tirah from Tirah to the Peshawar-Landi-Kotal road via Khankibazar and the Bara river valley, and a permanent Cantonment established at Khankibazar.

Prof. Richards replied that he appreciated the suggestion but saw no necessity to construct a road through Tirah where the conditions were quite different to those in Waziristan which permitted tribes in this region being controlled from British territory.—Reuter.

IDEAL OF LIBERALISM.

LLOYD GEORGE'S FIGHTING SPEECH.

LONDON, May 12.

A large and distinguished Liberal gathering listened to a fighting speech by Mr. Lloyd George at the National Liberal Club, to-day in which the ex-Premier prefaced with rejoicings for a great Liberal victory in France which would conduce to the much needed pacification of the world and also provide a lesson of unity for the British Librals.

After stating that Mr. Churchill's attempt to make Liberalism a wing of the Tory bird was unlikely to attract many Liberals on account of the inherent and irreconcilable antagonism between the two parties, Mr. Lloyd George referred to the Labour members' emphatic refusal to listen to the suggestion for co-operation in Parliament and the country and declared the only course for Liberalism is, as a minority standing alone, forming its own Government with a vigourous policy and as its watchword "Liberty" which was assailed by the Conservatives on the one hand and Labour on the other.—Reuter.

DOISY REACHES SAIGON.

LONDON, May 12.

Paris.—Lt. Doisy has arrived at Saigon. The five hundred mile flight from Bankok took six hours. A strong head wind prevailed and several storms forced Lt. Doisy to ascend to three thousand metres.—Reuter.

KENYA DECISION.

"NOTHING BUT POLITICAL TYRANNY."

E. A. CONGRESS APPEAL TO COLONIAL SECRETARY.

LONDON, May 12.

Mr. Thomas has received a telegram from the Governor of Kenya transmitting a lengthy message from the East Africa Indian National Congress declaring the Kenya White Paper a grave injustice to both Africans and Indians and the outcome of the White settlers' threat of rebellion. It is described as a masterpiece of camouflage and misrepresentation. There is complete identity of interests of the Indians and Africans but, on the contrary, there is vital conflict between the interests of the Europeans and the Africans. The reservation of the Highlands is considered a gross injustice to the Africans and Indians.

It suggests that the grant of a common franchise would create cordial relationship between all sections and remove the stigma of inferiority from the Indians. The present allotment of one seat on the Executive and five on the Legislative Council to twenty-three thousand Indians against two on the Executive and eleven on the Legislative Council to ten thousand Europeans, apart from the European official majority, is tantamount to political tyranny. The colour bar in the higher service is humiliating and completely disregards efficiency and economy. There is a gradual elimination of Indians even from the lower grade services. The Indianisation of Kenya is not dreamt of; merely equal opportunity for the advancement of all including the Africans is desired. Though there is no possibility of Indians flooding the country segregation of Indians is still observed. There is practically no competition between the Indians and Africans and no impartial man would accept the contention that the interests of the Africans require prohibition of Indian immigration which could safely be left to the law of supply and demand.

The telegram concludes by humbly requesting the Government to reverse the Kenya decision.—Reuter.

CAWNPORE TRIAL.

UNDER-SECRETARY ON THE CHARGE

LONDON, May 12.

Replying to Earl Winterton with regard to the Cawnpore conspiracy trial Prof. Richards emphasised that the accused were not being prosecuted merely for holding communist views or carrying on communistic propaganda. They were charged with having conspired to secure by violent revolution the complete separation of India from Imperialistic Britain and in that endeavour formed and attempted to make use of "Workers' and peasants Associations" in India.—Reuter.

MILITARY TRAINING OF INDIANS

WHY THEY HAVE BEEN CONFINED TO THE INFANTRY.

LONDON, May 12.

Replying to Mr. Snell who raised the question of the admission of Indians to the Military Academy at Woolwich, Prof. Richards said India contributed indirectly through capitation payments to the Academy which trained exclusively for the British service for which Indians were not eligible. The present policy as regards the Indian army was to train Indians for commissioned service in the infantry and cavalry and, until a sufficient time elapsed to enable the authorities to judge the success of presnt policy, it was not proposed to consider the question of their training for other arms.—Reuter.

SUKKUR BARRAGE SCHEME.

A VEHEMENT CRITIC.

LONDON, May, 12

Strong hostility to the Sukkur Barrage scheme was voiced by Mr. Wright, formerly Chief Engineer in Sind, in a paper read before the East India Association. He argued that many weighty circumstances had been insufficiently considered and declared that the Barrage would totally change the regime of the unstable Indus at the most critical point of its whole course while Sukkur and all its works might be left with a barrage and canal heads useless in an area of sandy desolation. He also stated that the capital cost had been enormously under-estimated.

Lord Lamington who presided regretted that the matter had not been referred to an independent committee. He admitted that, in the light of further information, he had modified his views as regards the feasibility of making canals first and afterwards whether the barrage was necessary.

Mr. Staveley Lawrence of the Bombay Government wrote from the Tropical Diseases Hospital that the paper charged Government with being incompetent and neglectful in the most elementary features of the problem. He declared that in advocating inundation irrigation against perennial drought, Mr. Wright was presenting an out-of-date standpoint.—Reuter.

MOSUL NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, May 12.

Sir Percy Cox left for Constantinople this morning and it is expected the Mosul negotiations will begin as soon as he arrives.—Reuter.

EXIT POINCARE.

END OF SABRE-RATTLING.

IS IT THE DAWN OF PEACE?

JUBILATION IN BERLIN.

LONDON MAY 13.

PARIS:—M. Poincare has told President Millerand that he and his Cabinet will resign on June 1st—Reuter.

LONDON, May 13.

Paris.—It is understood that M. Poincare has decided not to go to Chequers.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 12.
5 p.m.

The returns are now complete except for the Colonies and one department while there will be four second ballots. The results are:

Left.—296 namely, 127 Radicals, 39 Republican Socialists, 101 Socialists and 29 Communists, and

Right.—274 namely, 11 Conservatives, 137 Moderate Republicans, 92 Left Republicans and 34 Independent Radicals.

M. Fabri, Minister of the Colonies, M. Painleve, ex-Premier, and M. Cochin, the Communist leader, are among the returned while Sadi Lecoint, the aviator, M. Worth, head of a dress making firm, Philippe Barres and his son Maurice Barres are among the defeated.—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS OMMENTS.

EFFECT ON FOREIGN POLICY.

LONDON, May 13.

Paris.—Newspapers generally consider that while the swing to the Left will have some influence on the domestic policy it is extremely improbable that it will affect the foreign policy. They stress the success of the Socialists which is contrasted with small gains of the Communists. They express the opinion that the main issue at the election was the high cost of living and new taxation.

"Le Journal" recalls that many of the Left have declared themselves partisans of Poincare's policy.

"Matin" thinks that Poincare can find a majority but he is of opinion that it will be more normal for victorious parties to assume office.

Tardieu who has been himself beaten writing in "Echo Nationale" blames the Moderates for their own defeat and says that they did not show enough fight.

The Communist paper "Humanite" declares that dissolusion will immediately follow the advent of the Radical Socialist Herriot and Socialist Nenaudel. The Communists will immediately demand full amnesty, evacuation of the Ruhr, recognition of the Soviets, and abolition of the taxation schemes.

The Radical "Ere Nouvelle" says that the election shows France's desire for peace. The New Chamber will certainly be inclined to conciliation but this must find counter-part in Germany. It urges the necessity for Germany rapidly fulfilling Experts' recommendations.

Ex-Premier Painleve, a Radical Socialist, in an interview explaining the attitude of the Left bloc stressed France's desire for peace based on the principle that bad faith in the matter of reparations on the part of Germany would have for her most disastrous consequences. Europe could only enjoy a peaceful future if goodwill and conciliation of France were met with goodwill and honest and continued execution of her obligation on the part of Germany.—Reuter

Paris.—It is semi-officially stated that the plan of the Experts will probably remain the basis of the French reparations policy and even if M. Poincare ceases to direct the public affairs his successor is not likely to abandon altogether the policy of the present premier.—Reuter.

JUBILATION IN BERLIN.

LONDON, May, 12.

Berlin.—The press is elated at M. Poincare's discomfiture, though there is a difference of opinion with regard to its effects on the Ruhr policy.—Reuter.

PREMIERS' CONFERENCE TO BE POSTPONED.

LONDON, May 12.

The opinion is expressed in London that the meeting between Mr. MacDonald and M. Poincare at Chequers will be abandoned as a result of the French elections. A meeting between Mr. MacDonald and the new French Premier is regarded as certain but this will necessarily be delayed to give M. Poincare's successor time to look round.—Reuter.

EFFECT ON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, May 12.

The money markets sensed the impending change and recorded a remarkable fall of the franc from seventy-three to seventy-eight for sterling and from 16.75 to over 18 for the dollar.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 12.

Paris.—In the morning three hundred and nine results had come to hand out of 584 seats. The elected included:—

Conservatives	12
Republican Radicals	63
Radical Socialists	82
Unified Socialists	58
Communists	8

Notable candidates elected include the ex-Ministers Thomson, Corat and Reidel, the ex-Minister Malvy who was banished from France and the Communist, Mark, who was for long imprisoned for participation in the Black Sea mutiny, M. Franklin Bouillon, author of the Angora agreement, and M. Herriot, the Radical Socialist Mayor of Lyons. Among those defeated are ex-minister Lasteyriem, Prince Murat and Tardieu, the bitter opponent of M Poincare.

The "Matin" points out that although the Left parties are apparently winning in a rather large number of departments, the "Bloc National" remains steady in several departments.—Reuter.

CONDITION OF PARTIES.

LONDON, May 12.

A rough division of the parties shows 133 members of the Right parties have hitherto been elected, namely Conservatives, Moderate Left Republicans and Radicals. 168 members of the Left parties have been returned, namely Radical Socialists, Republican Socialists, Unified Socialists and Communists.

The Right parties show 26 gains and 130 losses—a net loss of 104. The Left parties have won 97 and lost 10 seats—a net gain of 78.

M. Peret, President of the Chamber, has been re-elected.—Reuter.

A RADICAL GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, May 12, Noon.
NOON.

While it is premature to say that France will have a Radical Government the results of the election hitherto mark an undoubted reverse for M. Poincare and his followers. The success of the Left parties is probably surpassing the latter's expectations. The Left holds a clear majority on the 559 results hitherto declared. The question of the hour is how far the last hundred returns will modify this.

Prominent men defeated include the Royalist Leon Daudet, the Catholic leader Gebral, Mandel and the ex-Minister Maunosry.—Reuter.

A VULNERABLE MAJORITY.

LONDON, May 13.

Paris.—All Ministers who sought reelection have been returned. With 574 results available, the United left retains a majority of twenty-two over all the other groups. Newspapers emphasise the vulnerability of any Government based on such a narrow majority without a common constructive policy and whose only point of cohesion is opposition to the "Bloc National." A wide field of speculation is opened by the suggestion that, in order, to safeguard the chance of survival the Government must secure the support of the Right centre groups and form a coalition of "Republican Concentration" though with a considerably more Left complexion than M. Poincare's Government.

The Cabinet meets to-morrow to discuss questions arising out of the elections, notably whether M. Poincare shall resign immediately or await the assembly of Parliament and thereby keep his engagement at Chequers on May 19th.

The results in 527 constituencies out of 584 give:—

Right parties—243 including Moderate Republicans 117 and Left Republicans—82

The Left parties have 280 including—

Radicals and Radical Socialists— 124.

Socialists—9 (?) and.

Communists—26,

There will be second ballots in four constituencies. Right losses total 157 and Left gains 104, namely Radicals and Radical Socialists 46, Socialists 44 and Communists 14. Communists gained nine seats in the Fourth Seine Constituency which embraces the industrial area around Paris. Among those elected are Klotz. Painleve Georges Leygues and Bokanowski, the Ministers of Marine.—Reuter.

Paris.—M. Herriot who has been returned

(Continued on next page).

JAPANESE ELECTIONS

SLOGAN WHICH CARRIED THE DAY.

OPPOSITION IN MAJORITY.

LONDON, May 13.

Osaka.—The election cry "Down with privileged class Government" appears to have carried the day as the Opposition parties are already assured of a majority in the Lower House.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 13.

Tokio.—The latest election returns show that Government candidates have barely secured one-third of the seats in the new House while the combined opposition will command 282 seats, not including 20 Independents who are likely to join them. Results for 9 constituencies have not yet been received.—Reuter.

RUMANIAN ROYALTIES IN LONDON.

A FOUR DAYS' VISIT.

LONDON, May 12.

Following upon his visits to France, Switzerland and Belgium, the Rumanian King and Queen this morning, escorted across the Channel by four British destroyers and five aeroplanes, landed at Dover and were met by the Prince of Wales. They entrained for London where they were cordially welcomed by the King and Queen, and Mr. MacDonald and other Ministers and distinguished personages. They drove with King George and Queen Mary through cheering crowds and beflagged streets to Buckingham Palace on a four days' visit.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, (Oxford) May 13.

First Dover and then London warmly greeted the King and Queen of Rumania this afternoon. The Prince of Wales accompanied by the Rumanian Minister in London went aboard the special turbine steamer, "Maid of Orleans", when it reached Dover conveying the King and Queen and welcomed their Majesties. The royal visitors had been escorted across the channel by four destroyers and five fighting aeroplanes.

At Victoria Station, London, a large crowd had gathered. On the platform were King George and Queen Mary, the Premier and several other Ministers, a number of high officials of the Army, Navy and the Air Force and Members of the Diplomatic Corps. After cordial greetings and much warm handshaking, the Rumanian and British royalties drove in State carriages accompanied by the Sovereigns' escort of Horse Guards to Buckingham Palace. The route was lined with troops in review order. At three points bands were stationed, which played the Rumanian and British National Anthems. In the quadrangle of the Palace, the King's Guard with the King's colours and band was posted.

A State Banquet is being held to-night at which toasts will be exchanged by King George and King Ferdinand.—B. O. W.

STATE BANQUET.

LONDON, May 13.

The Buckingham Palace was resplendent on the occasion of a State banquet in honour of the Rumanian King and Queen last night. A hundred and fifty guests included members of the Royal family, diplomats leading national representatives and the cream of the society. There was an imposing scene as the royal personages and ambassadors made thier way in procession to the banqueting room amid the playing of national anthems. Warm speeches passed between the two kings.

The royal visitors devoted the afternoon to paying a homage at the tomb of the Unknown Warrior and the Cenotaph.—Reuter.

A STEAMER ONE ASHORE.

LONDON, May 13.

A message from Shanghai reports that the British Steamer "Glenamoy" is badly gone ashore 150 miles thence and holed forward. Numbers one, two and three holds have been flooded. Lighters have gone to discharge her cargo. The weather hitherto has been too bad for work. Two salvage tugs and H. M. S. "Blue Bell" have gone to assist. Passengers and part of the crew have landed there.—Reuter.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA

ASSAULT ON VOLUNTEERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRIVANDRUM, May 12.

Interviewed, regarding the assault on volunteers at Vaikom by Nairs, the Commissioner of Police, Trivandrum stated that it was true that an affray of the kind occurred last Friday and that the occurrence took place on the road leading to the Eastern Gate of the temple, residents on either side of which resented it being used by the Congress volunteers.

From the record prepared by the Congress Publicity Office, he understood that an individual Pulya was assaulted and that he took refuge with the processionists, who consequently became involved. He also said that he was at Vaikom for several hours after the incident and that it had not been ever hinted to him that any policeman was among the assailants. He doubted whether any constable was in the locality at all, but since a criminal case had been registered and was under investigation, he would not say anything further in the matter. The road in question is now patrolled by the police.

DR. SUN YAT SEN.

REPORTED DEAD.

MAN WHO ENDED MANCHU DYNASTY.

LONDON, May 13.

Shanghai.—A message from Hongkong states that Dr. Sun Yat Sen is reported to have died of brain fever.—Reuter.

DISTRESS IN NORTH ALBANIA

BRITAIN VOTES £ 5000 TOWARDS RELIEF.

LEAFIELD, (Oxford) May 13.

The House of Commons to-day agreed to a supplementary vote of five thousand pounds for the League of Nations which is to be earmarked for relief of distress in Northern Albania. Mr. Ponsonby, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, introducing the vote said that representations had been made to Government to help in relieving this distress.—B. O. W.

IRISH BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

ULSTER REFUSES TO PARTICIPATE.

LONDON, May 12.

In the Commons to-day, replying to questions Mr. Thomas said the Government of North Ireland had refused to appoint a Boundary Commissioner. The whole subject was receiving the immediate consideration of Government.—Reuter.

AMERICAN WORLD FLIGHT LEADER

LONDON, May 12.

Washington.—It has been decided that Martin, the illfated leader of the world flight, will not follow the rest of the squadron to Japan, but will return to Washington with the mechanic Harvey. They will be tempararily assigned to duty in the Army Air Service headquarters although their names will remain on the list of world fliers in recognition of the hardships suffered by them.—Reuter.

FINANCE BILL IN PARLIAMENT.

ABOLITON OF MCKENNA DUTIES.

LONDON, May 13.

In the House of Commons the Budget resolution for abolishing the Mckenna Duties from August 1st was confirmed. The Finance Bill passed the first reading.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, May 13.

Deaths have occurred of Sir William Bernard Hunter, Governor of the Imperial Bank of India and Sir William Mackworth Young at one time Governor of the Punjab.—Reuter.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, May 12.

The Board of Trade returns show imports for April were £ 86,165,000, a decrease of £ 17,563,000 compared with March. British exports were £ 62,866,000, an increase of £ 1,764,000.—Reuter.

BOXER PAYMENTS REMITTED BY U. S.

LONDON, May, 12.

Washington.—The Senate without debate remitted to-day the Boxer payments.—Reuter.

POSTAL CONFERENCE

SITTINGS CONCLUDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, May 12.

The Bombay Presidency Post and R.M.S. Conference met again yesterday at the Naginchand Institute, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presiding. After the reading of some papers, the Conference passed resolutions reiterating their original demands framed at their Delhi sessions and asking the Government to reconsider them now that the postal Department had a surplus. It also resolved to request Government to appoint a Committee of officials and representatives of the staff to reconsider the service condicions of the Postal employees. In all about twenty resolutions were passed unanimously by the Conference.

The President Mr. Mehta in his closing speech referred to the obstructionist attitude of the Swarajists in the Assembly and said that though they were opposed to Government, they were always sympathetic towards the interests of the Department.

The next Conference has been invited at Baroda.

The King will visit the Indian Section of the Empire Exhibition on Wednesday.—Reuter.

The King received Pendergast and the King's Indian Orderly Officers who were presented by Lieut-Colonel— Bannerman, Political A.D.C., and Lord Olivier.—Reuter

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking. 18819.

PROTECTION TO STEEL

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 13.

The Steel Industry (Protection) Bill is published to-day in a Gazette Extraordinary. In the statement of objects and reasons Sir Charles Innes points out that the Bill is designed to give effect to the recommendations made by the Tariff Board. The preamble says that the Bill is undertaken in pursuance of the policy of discriminating protection of industries in British India to provide for the fostering and development of the steel industry by increasing the import duties leviable on certain iron and steel articles and by enabling bounties to be granted to manufacturers in British India of certain such articles. The act shall remain in force only up to 31st March 1927.

SOME RESERVATIONS.

In order to maintain effectiveness of protection the Bill lays down that, if the Governor-General-in-Council is satisfied after such inquiry as he thinks necessary that articles of any class liable to duty under part 7 of second schedules (imposing protective duties) are being imported into British India from any place outside India at such a price as is likely to render ineffective the protection intended to be afforded by such duty to similar articles manufactured in India, he may, by notification in the "Gazette of India", increase such duty to such extent as he thinks necessary either generally or in respect of such articles when imported from or manufactured in any country or countries specified in the notification. Bounties on steel rail and fishplates are to be paid on the production by firm or person concerned of a certificate granted by an officer authorised by Government that such company, firm or other person has, on a specified date not earlier than 1st of April 1924, completed manufacture of any steel rails of a weight per yard of not less than thirty pounds *avoirdupois* or of any fishplates suitable for use with such rails and that the rails or fishplates (message here mutiliated) Rs. 26 per ton on those manufactured before 1st April 1926 and Rs. 20 per ton on those manufactured before 1st April 1927.

BOUNTIES ON RAILWAY WAGONS.

The provision for grant of bounties on railway wagons lays down that the Governor-General-in-Council may in each financial year commencing on 1st April 1924, 1925 and 1926 pay such sum not exceeding seven lakhs of rupees in any one financial year as he thinks fit by way of bounties upon iron or steel wagons in respect of each of which he is satisfied (a) to have been wholly manufactured in British India from material wholly or mainly produced from Indian iron ore and comply with specification for time being prescribed by the Railway Board for steel rails or [illegible]. The rates of bounties are to be (a) Rs. 32 per ton of rails or fishplates the manufacture of which has been completed before the 1st April 1925 (b) Rs. 26 that is suitable for public carriage of animals or goods on a railway in India and (b) that a substantial portion of the component parts thereof has been manufactured in British India. The Governor-General-in-Council may, by notification in the "Gazette of India", prescribe the conditions subject to which and the manner in which such bounties may be paid. The publication of the Bill in the "Gazette of India" amounts to formal introduction in the Legislative Assembly.

FALSE PERSONATION BY VOTER.

AN ALLAHABAD CONVICTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 13.

In connection with Mr. Kunzru Narain Rao's election for the Assembly, Mr. U. M. Rao, a voter, was charged with false personation. The Deputy Magistrate of Mainpuri has found that the voting paper was secured by misleading the clerk and the presiding officer and convicted the accused sentencing him to three months rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 25. The Magistrate remarked, "I do not see my way to be lenient to the accused simply because these elections are quite new to the masses and unless they realise the sanctity of the genuine vote, there will be no end to this trouble."

OORGAUM GOLD MINE.

SINKING OF A NEW SHAFT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OORGAUM, May 12.

The completion of the sinking of a new circular shaft in Oorgaum Gold mine was celebrated yesterday when the staff presented an address to Mr. G. Bonn White, Acting Superintendent of the Mine. The Sinking was commenced in 1915 but was suspended during the war. To-day the shaft, after completion, stands as one of the deepest vertical shafts in the world, being 4,680 feet deep.

A DROWNING FATALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 12.

Mr. T. E. Dixon Smith, Assistant in the Burma Corporation, was drowned while yachting on the Konkkine Lakes last evening. The yacht capsized and Mr. Smith was drowned despite the efforts of his two companions.

"BHARAT MITRA" INTERVIEW.

DENIAL BY SHAUKAT ALI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, May 13.

Maulana Shaukat Ali's Private Secretary Telegraphs from Matheran: "With regard to an interview alleged to have been given by Maulana Shaukat Ali to a representative of the "Bharat Mitra", a Hindi Daily of Calcutta and reproduced in a recent issue of the "Leader" of Allahabad, the Maulana states that he has given no such interview to the representative of any newspaper. There was, however, a Hindu neighbour of Dr. Ansari, at whose house the Maulana was staying during his illness and this gentleman very kindly used to visit him fairly often when they had frequent conversations on many subjects. The Maulana regrets that a summary of these private conversations should have been published without his knowledge or authority as a press interview and that too in an inaccurate, incoherent and misleading form."

SWAMI ONKARANAND

SENTENCED TO 2 YEARS' R. I.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, May 12.

Swami Onkaranand M. A., a Bengalee Sanyasi, was convicted to-day by Pandit Shikishen, First Class Magistrate under Section 124 (A), I.PC., and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment with Rs. 500 fine or in default, six months further rigorous imprisonment, both sentences to run concurrently. The accused has been at Amritsar for some time in connection with the Akali movement and used to edit an English weekly.

MAKING CONGRESS A SUCCESS.

POPULARISATION OF KHADI THE ONLY MEANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, May 13.

Mr. M. G. Vasudeviah of Salem in his lecture here on Khadi under the auspices of Bangalore Mahajan Sabha pointed out that unless 90 per cent. of the population who were villagers were enabled to get a full meal the Congress movement could not succeed and added that Khadder was the only means of making the Congress a success. Advising the people to remove untouchability, to learn Hindi and to foster unity among different communities and classes he referred to the futility of establishing mills inasmuch as the poor were not at all benefited by them. He concluded by urging the necessity of a Khadi depot in Bangalore.

NAGPUR NOTES.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, May 12.

The Central Provinces Industrial Exhibition was held at Saugor from the 1st to the 10th May. The Exhibition was organised by the Saugor Municipal Committee and independent stalls, central stalls and process demonstration contributed a large and varied assortment of industrial exhibits. The end in view was to bring together manufacturers, traders and consumers of Indian articles and afford an opportunity of enlightenment to the public at large regarding the Indian manufacturers. Multitudes of people from every corner of the Central Provinces came to visit the Exhibition. This exhibition was a great success. It was perhaps the greatest industrial exhibition that the province had ever witnessed. The ground was very prettily decorated and a separate room was allotted for different kinds of exhibits. A Committee of prominent citizens and experts decided between competitors and awarded medals, prizes and certificates. This exhibition has no doubt left a lasting influence on all visitors. The Saugor Municipal Committee is to be congratulated for its efficient management and successful termination.

The Controller of Currency has issued the following press communique: "The Government of India are now issuing one rupee currency notes which bear a water mark slightly different from that on notes hitherto issued. The change is in Star of India appearing on the notes. The star on the new notes has no square border but space is occupied by a complete star. The water mark in the note is the same and the appearance of the note has not been altered in any way. Notes with the old water mark will continue to be a legal tender."

MACLAREN ARRIVES AT NASIRABAD

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AJMER, May 13.

Maclaren arrived at Nasirabad at 7.45 this morning. He proposes to depart early to-morrow morning.

SEA TRIP FOR ORTHODOX HINDUS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 13.

Arrangements are being made for an orthodox Hindus' sea trip to England. The party is expected to sail from Bombay by 15th July, provided 100 passengers are found willing to join.

A SENSATIONAL OPIUM CASE.

TRIAL AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, May 12.

The sensational case of opium in which three persons Andrews, Fakruddin and Ahmedin had been arrested on the 30th of October last and which has been pending came up for further hearing to-day before Mr. Dodds, District Magistrate, Delhi when three defence witnesses were exaamined. The facts of the case were that on 30th October last information reached the police that one Andrews staying at the Albion Hotel had in his possession contraband opium. Khan Saheb Abdul Aziz, Excise Inspector with the assistance of Mr. Crowe, Inspector, C.I.D. arrested Andrew who was a telegraphist in the Calcutta Office of Government Telegraphs. Andrews was found to be in possession of one and a half maunds opium which he stated belonged to Ahmedin, a Punjabi resident of Calcutta. Further he stated that Ahmedin was then in Delhi and the latter's servant was expected to bring his travelling money. The police lay in wait for Ahmed's servant who turned up and was arrested. He was found in possession of two bunches of keys and some money. The keys opened the opium boxes. Following on this the Excise Inspector and Mr. Crowe went to a sarai where Ahmedin was stopping and arrested him. Later in the day Ahmedin and his servant were let on bail while Andrews unable to produce any surety was in custody. For the first hearing of the case Ahmedin failed to put in an appearance which necessitated the issuing of a warrant to bring him to Delhi. The defence put by Ahmedin was that the case was a purely fictitious one brought against him by his enemies whom he had contracted by his activities in assisting Government for the suppression of the Khilafat and non-cooperation agitation. He owned the keys as his own and opened his boxes and a revolver case presented to him by Dr. Rushbrook Williams. Further the locks on the opium boxes were quite common and could be opened by several ordinary keys. He disowned all knowledge of Andrews and denied having ever met him. His object of visit to Delhi at that time was for medical treatment as he was ill.

A feature of this case is that accused Ahmedin produced two letters one from Mr. S.R. Das and the other from Dr. Rushbrook Williams to show that he had rendered material help to Government in their activities to cope with the non-cooperation agitation.

Fakruddin is standing his trial in Hissar for alleged unlawful possession of 2 mds of opium just previous to his arrest. To-day three defence witnesses from Calcutta gave evidence to show that Ahmedin was ill at the time of starting from Calcutta to Delhi. One of these Wali Mohamed described himself as an ex-Secretary of the Khilafat for A ward in Calcutta City deposed that Ahmedin was a man of good character. The Public Prosecutor interrupted and questioned the witness if Ahmedin was involved in certain dacoity cases in Calcutta. The defence counsel objecting to this question the public prosecutor pointed out that if defence wanted to prove the good character of Ahmedin prosecution had a right to prove the contrary and refused further cross examination. Thereupon the defence counsel withdrew recording of the evidence tending to show the good character of Ahmedin and the case was proceeded with. As defence wanted time to produce some more witnesses the case was adjourned to the 23rd when it was stated the Hon. Abdul Kasim from Calcutta would give evidence on behalf of defence.

BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—To me it has been a matter of some surprise that the steps suggested by one of the members of the Corporation for screening off the Bandra slaughter-house have not been taken long before this. The slaughter-house is an eyesore to every person who travels in the railway train along that way and the evil smell which emanates from that place is something horrible. It is a pity that the good intentions which prompted the Municipal Commissioner some four years ago to make a proposal to the Corporation for the removal of the slaughter-house to Deonar have not yet materialised themselves, and one does not know how long it will take him to do so. There is a large vegetarian population living in the suburbs and to them the presence of the slaughter-house there is most revolting. A slaughter house is a necessity in the city, as long as there is a meat eating population in Bombay, but it is quite possible to have a decent slaughter-house without the evil smells as at Bandra. Another thing is that the animals are kept in the sun for good part of the day without any shelter and food, or even water, except from the dirty puddle which runs through the large grounds. The slaughter-house is capable of some sort of improvement without much cost to the tax-payers of Bombay, and the Corporation would be well advised in carrying this through. Even in a slaughter-house it is possible to bring some kind of humane feelings before the animals are slaughtered.—Yours etc.,

CITIZEN.

Official and Personal.

The Hon'ble the British Resident in Mysore leaves for Coorg to-day accompanied by Mrs. Watson.

His Excellency the Governor of Burma has sent a message of congratulations to the headman and the villagers of Panga Kyaikkami village on their successful resistance in an encounter with 23 dacoits on the morning of Saturday the 11th instant in which one villager was killed and three were wounded. He has also sent a message of sympathy to the family of the villager who was killed.—(A. P.)

EXIT POINCARE.

(Continued from previous page.)

ed to the French Assembly is a distinguished educationalist and a pioneer of local Government and known as the "King of Mayors" on account of his success for many years in the mayoralty of Lyons. He was Minister of Transport in War time and shares with Loucheur the reputation as one of the first economic authorities in France. He organised the Lyons Fair and has been identified with attempts to restore French and Russian commercial relations. He went on a mission to Moscow in this connection two years ago and is credited with pro-English leanings.—Reuter.

CRY FOR POINCARE'S RESIGNATION.

PARIS, May 12 3 p.m.

The results still arriving indicate that while Paris is loyal to M. Poincare the Left swept the country. The question on all lips is—When will Poincare resign?

The Governmental organ "Intransigeant" admits that the majority in the next Chamber will be Radical-Socialist and Socialist. It says M. Poincare is unlikely to resign until the Chamber meets when the resignation will be automatic.

M. Briand or M. Herriot will probably be invited to form a Cabinet. The Left press also demands the resignation of President Millerand owing to his close identification with M. Poincare's policy and the fact that he has been represented as taking more direct part in politics than is customary for a President. According to the best information, however, a presidential crisis is unlikely.

Left newspapers are jubilant. The "Le Soir" declares "the Bloc National is dead. It is the duty of Poincare and Millerand to go."

M. POINCARE.

BY G. LOWES DICKINSON.

The following sketch of M. Poincare, the fallen French Premier appears in the "Nation and the Athenaeum" as a review of "Poincare, a Biographical Portrait," by Sisley Huddleston, the Paris correspondent of the London Times:—

When a civilization is perishing there is interest, if not consolation, in studying the characters of those who lead it down the road to ruin. Of these, in our own time, none has been more prominent than M. Poincare. But it must not be concluded that he is also eminent. In the book before us, the most important document is his photograph; and no one could look at it without reading at a glance narrow-mindedness, obstinacy, and conceit. This view has been endorsed by M. Clemenceau, who has described him as "narrow, pedantic, without warmth, and without imagination." Such a man is, of course, a lawyer by profession. But he made his parliamentary reputation by finance. This may surprise at first, for it is by finance that he has been ruining France and Europe. But, after all, M. Klotz is supposed to be a financier, too. The word no doubt has a different meaning in France from that current in England. M Poincare shows a singular tenacity in doing evil. But it should not be inferred that he has a strong will. Rather, he is timorous; but, like all timorous men, "shows the most iron resolution when once he has committed himself." Before his invincible obduracy Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Baldwin went down like ninepins. One hopes, but without too much confidence, that our present Premier may have better luck.

Communists and others in France—a tiny minority—have attributed to M. Poincare a principal part in producing the war. They have not, I think, made out much of a case. It was not the machinations of individual statesmen or particular countries that were responsible for that catastrophe. Rather, it resulted from the purposes pursued by all States, which led to war as inevitably as two express trains lead to a collision when they run in opposite directions on the same single track. But M. Poincare, in the great drama, played none the less his own modest part. He pledged himself, as early as 1912, to support Russia in a war originating in the Balkans; and such a war Russian agents had long been preparing. He led the attack on M. Caillaux, when that wise and prudent statesman averted war in 1911. And his succession to the Premiership, in 1912, was, as our author says, "in itself an ominous step. It was in effect a repudiation of methods of conciliation with Germany." Nevertheless, like all the statesmen of Europe, he was anxious to avoid a world-war; but on condition that neither France nor her allies should yield at any point. That, *mutatis mutandis*, was precisely the view of the Central Powers. And since nobody was prepared to make concessions and nobody was in a position to enforce them (as Germany had been in 1908), the war came. That is all. It is simple enough in essence. And the simple truth is not affected by the flood of apologetics that passed for history after the war broke out. M. Poincare was like the other statesmen of Europe, and as much or as little guilty, according as one looks at individual men or at the net in which they had entangled themselves.

During the war his dull obstinacy, effectively combined with the fiery tenacity of the old "Tiger," contributed to win what is called the victory. The peace was made in defiance of his views, and at first he opposed it. But it was not long before he discovered what use a good legalist could make of it. The victors, in the course of what we must suppose to have been an inquiry into the causes of the war, undertaken before most of the important documents had been published, had decided that Germany was solely responsible. This historical discovery was offered for German signature, with the well-understood alternative of starvation. Under this gentle pressure, the Germans signed, and their sole guilt became official history. Official history has nothing to do with true history. But it was very useful to M. Poincare, as to the other statesmen of the Entente. For the guilt of the Germans, formally admitted, was the basis for the claim that they should pay, and the succeeding years have been filled with the effort to extract blood from a stone. It is not a special disqualification of M. Poincare that he understands nothing of economics. That was a limitation he shared with the other protagonists. But no one has made such good use of it as he. "Nothing in those days," says our author, "was enough for M. Poincare." But perhaps it would be doing him injustice to suppose that he was moved by anything so low as economic fact. He was inspired, no doubt, by the nobler feelings of hatred and revenge. Thus Europe moved on: in Germany, to financial collapse and slow starvation; in England, to unemployment; and in France, to the gulf of ruin that has opened suddenly beneath the surface of her prosperity. But the more these consequences of his policy accumulated, the more did M. Poincare's obstinacy harden about his timorous soul. The climax was the entry into the Ruhr. From the point of view of reparations it has been the dismal failure which everyone with a sense of reality knew that it must be. But M. Poincare is still unrepentant. He is like that earlier French statesman who remarked to Bismarck, "Et cependant, c'est une belle chose que de n'avoir jamais changé d'opinion."

There is nothing surprising in all this, given M. Poincare's character and accomplishments. But what does, for a moment, make one open one's eyes is Mr. Huddleston's account of the great statesman's final vision. All this genial treatment of Germany was undertaken, we are assured, with a view to an ultimate reconciliation. "His policy, as he explained, was to squeeze Germany as hard as possible, to obtain all the advantages to which he believed that France was entitled, but at the proper moment to extend a fraternal hand across the frontier." This hand, dripping with blood, Mr. Huddleston thinks may be accepted. Public opinion, he reflects, is made by newspapers. And "it is altogether wrong to suppose that the people, the good little people, cherish enmities if they are left alone." There is truth, no doubt, in this observation, but it is a truth valid only so long as the general conditions of industrial society continue. These are fast breaking down in Europe, and he would be a rash man who would predict what passions may flame up from the ruins. On further reflection, Mr. Huddleston concludes that "a catastrophe is in sight," and perhaps no more can be wisely said, by way of prophecy. Meantime, Mr. Huddleston has given us an interesting and impartial sketch of the principal architect of the catastrophe. Perhaps before many months are out, it will itself be speaking.

DEATH OF MAHARAJA OF GADWAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, May 13.

The death has occured of His Highness the Maharaja of Gadwal of double pneumonia following an attack of fever. His Highness leaves a young widow, two daughters and several brothers. The body was cremated yesterday.

AN ADDRESS TO SIND SANYASI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, May 12.

A crowded meeting of the Hindus of Karachi was held in Khalikdina Hall to present an address to Pandit Din Dayal Sharma Vyakhyan Vachespati. The address which was in Sindi was read out by Seth Shiv Rattan. It enumerated the valuable services rendered to the Hindu cause by Panditji throughout his public career and prayed for his speedy recovery and long life.

(Continued from column 6.)

it is not possible to say what proportion of the total expenditure should be specially regarded as directed to the welfare of the native population, but about £90,000 of the Medical Department vote and £30,000 of the Education Department vote may be debited to native welfare work."

This statement amazed me almost as much as the declaration that if the veterinary aid was taken into account more than one-fifth of the amount taken from the natives in direct taxation was returned to them in medical and educational aid. I cannot help thinking that there has been a mistake in a cipher and that the amount mentioned, or intended to be mentioned by Mr. Thomas was £9,000, not £90,000. If it was £9,000 and the education aid £30,000 then it would be a normally proportionate increase on £8,000 and £21,000 respectively for the year 1922-23. But for the medical aid the natives to go up with a leap in two years from £8,000 to £90,000 is I am afraid far too good news to be true, in Kenya, where every penny spent directly on the natives has been stinted in order to carry out all the improvements necessary for developing the 'White Highlands'.

I have puzzled a great deal over this figure and I have also written to Mr. S. G. Vaze about it; for he has just come back from Kenya and has brought with him all the most recent information. Another possible solution may be, that Mr. Thomas has reckoned into the sum earmarked in the Budget for medical expenditure under the head of 'natives', a very large sum indeed which previously was placed under the head of 'Europeans'. But even that, if it is true, does not appear to account for the huge increase from £8,000 up to £90,000. Indeed, I should doubt very much, whether the whole expenditure of the Medical Department in Kenya comes up to such a big figure: though here I have no information immediately available, and can only employ guess work.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MR. THOMAS AND THE KENYA NATIVES.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

I

(Specially contributed to the "Bombay Chronicle.")

I was very deeply interested to see the editorial note in "The Chronicle" on Mr. Thomas's reply to Sir Robert Hamilton in the House of Commons on the subject of expenditure from the Kenya Budget on the African native. Mr. E. D. Morel, Mr. J. H. Harris, Mr. Hope Simpson, Sir Robert Hamilton, and others have all been trying their utmost to extract from the Colonial Secretary Mr. Thomas, the exact amount spent out of the whole Kenya revenue directly on the African native. Only a few months before this, in July last year, Major Ormsby Gore, Under-Secretary of State in the late Parliament, when Mr. Baldwin was Prime Minister, gave the latest figures from Kenya for this expenditure. I will quote them in round numbers

They ran as follows:—

REVENUE:	
Direct Taxation	£500,000
Indirect Taxation	£225,000
Total State income derived from the natives of Kenya	£725,000
EXPENDITURE:	
Educational aid	£ 21,000
Medical aid	£ 8,000
Total State expenditure on the natives of Kenya	£ 29,000

This last exceedingly small amount of £29,000 was scandalous; and it made all the recent big professions of the Colonial Office, about the interests of the African natives being made 'paramount' in Kenya, look nothing less than ridiculous. These figures were made more scandalous still by the acknowledgment that 11,500 square *miles* of the most fertile land in the whole country, which had once been used by the natives either for cattle farming or for agriculture, had been alienated from them; and that this process of land alienation was still going on year by year in favour of the European settlers. It was acknowledged that in Kenya, even the native reserves, which had already become in certain parts too narrow and limited for the natives themselves, were still being encroached upon to such an extent, that in the year 1922 another 100 square miles had been taken away from them, out of their 'reserves'. What is most serious of all, the fact was admitted, that not a single acre of the 'reserves' had been made by law inalienable, and legally handed over for ever to the African natives. They were there only on sufferance although it was their own native country. This was the position of the natives, whose interests were 'paramount', and in whose favour and protection the whole of Kenya was being "held in trust" by the British Parliament! It is a strange kind of trusteeship, that goes on handing over the trust property to outsiders year after year, till it is nearly all gone. Judges in a Court of Law are apt to call such trusteeship by a very harsh name!

So much for the late Government and Major Ormsby Gore! Now we have Mr. Thomas as Colonial Secretary, and the question is asked again: "What amount of the expenditure, in the Kenya Budget, is put down to educational and medical aid of the natives?"

Mr. Thomas made a singular answer, which Mr. S. G. Vaze (who had recently come back from Kenya) at once commented on in the 'Servant of India' and I personally wrote about in 'Young India'. Mr. Thomas said, that if the whole veterinary aid was added to the medical aid, then more than one-fifth of the sum obtained from the African natives in direct taxation was actually returned to them in medical and educational aid in the year 1923. Let us look at the figures here very carefully and see if he was correct. They are as follows:—

Direct native taxation	£500,000
Educational aid	£ 21,000
Medical aid	£ 8,000
Veterinary aid	£ 8,000

The sum works out as follows:—The expenditure on the natives in that year (i.e. 1923) amounted to £37,000 (including veterinary aid). The direct taxation realised from the natives amounted to over £500,000 (indirect taxation amounted to another £225,000, but we leave that out for the present). Thus the sum spent on the whole welfare of the natives amounted to £37,000.

This sum of £37,000, multiplied by five, amounts to £185,000. So that if the native taxation were only £185,000 the amount now spent on welfare would be one-fifth. Mr. Thomas however declares, that the sum spent upon these three items in 1923, on behalf of the natives, amounted to *more than one-fifth of the direct taxation* i.e. more than one-fifth of £500,000. But this would mean more than £100,000! There is a discrepancy here of at least £33,000.

Let us go on a little further. Sir Robert Hamilton who knew the full figures for the Colony (he had been resident there as Chief Justice, at a time when the educational aid to the natives was hardly more than three or four thousand pounds a year) again asked the question as to what the budgeted amounts were "for medical aid and education of natives, and other purposes directed to the welfare of the native population of the Colony." The answer is given by the 'Bombay Chronicle' in its 'Notes of the Day' as follows:—

Mr. Thomas: "The estimated revenue from native hut and poll tax for 1924 is £508,850. In the case of my departments

(Continued in column 5.)

STEEL PROTECTION.

TARIFF BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS.

SIR P. THAKURDAS' CRITICISM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, May 13.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, M.L.A., has issued the following statement being criticism of the Report of the Indian Tariff Board:—

The first report of the Tariff Board covering the Steel Industry in India comprises of ten chapters with one annexure and may be said to be an exhaustive impartial and most useful examination of the problem connected with the Indian Steel Industry. The summary given in Chapter 10 of that Report will convey this at a glance to even a casual reader, and the Tariff Board deserve the sincere congratulations of the country on their very wholehearted efforts.

Sub-paragraphs 1-8 of Para 143 of Chapter 9 summarises in a concise manner the prospects and possibilities of the steel industry in India, and the relative paragraphs in the main body of the report deal at full length with each of the qualifications of India to have the Steel Industry flourishing locally.

In sub-para 1, the Tariff Board announce their opinion that the three conditions laid down by the Fiscal Commission as qualifications for protection to a particular industry are fully justified in the case of the Indian steel industry. Besides that, it is an essential industry for self-defence and is of great importance on national grounds. The Tariff Board therefore conclude that the claim of the steel industry to protection is strong and that it would stand even if the conditions named above were not fully satisfied.

In sub-para 6 the Tariff Board say after a full and thorough enquiry that "at the present level of the world prices steel manufacture in India is carried on at a loss" and further "Unless protection is given there is no hope that it will develop for many years to come and that there is a serious danger that it may cease altogether."

In sub-para 7 they come to the conclusion that "India already produces pig iron more cheaply than other countries and the possibility of producing steel of thoroughly sound quality has been proved." The Board however opine that "it has not hitherto been found possible, however, to combine a high output with satisfactory quality." As soon as this is achieved they announce "that the future of the steel industry is assured."

In sub-para 8 they express the opinion that "the cost of steel production in India will fall substantially in the next three or four years and there is reasonable assurance that at no very remote date Indian steel will be able to hold its own in competition with imported steel without protection."

In sub-para 20 the Tariff Board deal with the sacrifice the country will have to make in order to preserve the steel industry and they announce that this sacrifice will be temporary and the advantages to be gained are more than commensurate. The burden on the consumer, they declare is not likely to press with undue severity on any one industry, or any one section of the community.

The opinions expressed above after full and impartial enquiry deserve the careful attention of the Government and the people of India. They confirm the great foresight of the late Mr. Jamsetji Tata and put on the present generation and especially on the Government of India and the Legislature of to-day the great responsibility of nursing the steel industry during the transition period to which the Tariff Board draw such pointed attention and which period they say is not likely to be long. Here is something serious for the grave consideration of those who continue to harp on comparatively small matters about the interests of labour and the consumer and perhaps unintentionally prejudice the grave issue which faces the Legislature this month.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROPOSALS.

The constructive proposals of the Tariff Board are referred to in sub-para 9 to 19. The Government of India have lately declared their acceptance in toto of the recommendations of the Tariff Board. But it is apprehended that unless the Government of India put into execution the powers mentioned in Chapter 3 paragraph 33 the relief which is required by the steel industry immediately will not be available.

In para 97 sub-para the Tariff Board mention the basic prices at which steel of the kind we are concerned with is likely to be imported into India without duty and they take those prices as the prices below which imports of steel into India should be prevented. All the protective duties suggested by the Tariff Board are based on these basic prices. In para 47 the Tariff Board say that "these basic prices are above the lowest figures at which steel has actually entered into India in the last two or three years and it is quite possible that they may again fall to the same level." From quotations available it would appear that these basic prices rule to-day lower than what the Tariff Board has taken them at and it is to be hoped that the Government of India will take the basic prices at their correct levels as prevailing to-day and devise their protective duties in the legislation that they intend to introduce in the Assembly with an adequate margin for the steel industry whose solicitude is the attempted goal of the Tariff Board and indeed of the whole country.

A table has been attached herewith showing differences in prices to-day. It is very necessary to bear in mind that the ordinary consumer is bound to go to the cheapest market under any circumstances and if adequate protection is to be given to the indigenous steel industry the necessity of ensuring the full consumption of Indian steel is paramount. I therefore feel that the Government of India will have to impose additional or off-setting duties indicated in sub-para 12 of paragraph 143 when they introduce legislation towards the end of the month.

The next question that arises is:—Does the price at which the Indian steel manufacturer is enabled by the Tariff Board to sell his wares leave a reasonable profit to him. In paragraph 95 the Tariff Board say that "a selling price of Rs. 180 a ton will suffice to produce these sums (1. Rs. 129 lacs-overhead charges, and (2) 111 lacs as a return on capital invested) provided the works costs do not exceed Rs. 123 a ton and provided the full outturn is attained. But so long as the output of steel is below 420,000 tons a year, a selling price of Rs. 180 a ton gives the manufacturer "a good deal less." A little lower in the same paragraph they say that "no allowance is made for the heavier incidence of the overhead charges and profit per ton during the period when produce on is comparatively low." On page 158 of the Report the Tariff Board attach a statement (No. 1) giving the estimated production of the Tata Iron and Steel Company for the next three years. The totals are 270,000 tons for 1924-25, 335,000 tons for 1925-26, and 390,000 tons for 1926-27. It is therefore clear that till 1926-27 at the best or earliest the Steel Company is bound to make a good deal less than will cover their overhead charges and a return on the capital invested. This therefore on their own figures and on their own basic prices completely does away with any idea of adequate protection to the steel industry at least till 1926-27, and in paragraph 32 the Board refer to the necessity of giving to the steel company adequate protection. One may safely add that the protection in order to be useful should not only be adequate in extent but effective and whole-hearted in its working and incidence respectively. A table attached herewith compares what the Steel Company asked and what is given by the Tariff Board.

There has been a general expression of feeling that the Board of the Tata Iron and with satisfactory quality and further that Steel Company spread themselves out rather recklessly and not on cautious lines. The Tariff Board have attached importance to this allegation and in Para 71 of their Report they deal with it very fully. It would be worth while quoting at least one sentence from this paragraph. "In the second place if the commencement of the extension scheme had been postponed till 1922 it is more than likely that the steel works would have closed down before now."

With the expression of the opinion of the Tariff Board that the future of the Indian steel industry is assured as soon as it is found possible to combine a high output with satisfactory quality at no very distant date Indian steel will be able to hold its own in competition with imported steel without protection the sole question before the legislature should be:—Is India prepared to stand by her Steel Industry? If the reply be in the affirmative is it not better to enable the existing Company with the experience it has earned to work up to the goal of high output with satisfactory quality and thus march on to the period when Indian steel will be able to hold its own against imported steel without protection. The reply to the above can only be in the affirmative and every conceivable method should be devised to see this industry through the transition period which is before it.

It may be useful to reply to a few remarks made in connexion with the claim of the Jamshedpur works to protection. The most amazing criticism on the Tariff Board Report is that it means protection for a concern run by the Parsis. Whoever made this remark will appear to be grossly ignorant of the fact that the late Mr. Jamshedji Tata was an Indian first and a Parsi afterwards. To try to set the various castes and creed of India against each other on this question only betrays a sad lack of protection.

But serious criticism to this effect that the Jamshedpur works are the only works of the kind and that therefore any protection given to the steel industry of India would mean protection to one isolated company and its shareholders has been made. Instead of admiring the foresight and the great courage and enterprise of the late Mr. Tata it is these same qualities of his which are now to act as a handicap for protection to which his enterprise is declared to be entitled. And what is the reason for this? Simply that he rushed in the right direction and made efforts which nobody till now had the courage to follow up even as a bad second and therefore his enterprise is to be severely tried for the only reason that it has no companion in its distress.

The Tariff Board in Para 27 of their Report say:—"We had it in evidence from Mr. Fairhurst that the Indian Iron and Steel Company would not under present conditions consider the question of embarking on the manufacture of steel unless protection were given and Mr. Tarlton giving evidence on behalf of the United Steel Corporation of Asia stated that without protection it would be impossible to raise the capital required for a fresh enterprise. Our deliberate opinion is that without the help of protection the steel industry is not likely to develop at all."

And yet the critics for whom every stick is good enough to beat the dog with have the audacity to urge that until there are a few more concerns in similar distress protection should not be given.

I would summarise my views as under:—(1) That the Tariff Board have made out after careful study an overwhelmingly strong case for protecting steel industry in India. They are quite justified in saying that it is impossible to conceive of a stronger case. (2) That their various suggestions regarding the laying down of a clear and unequivocal policy re: protection should be endorsed by the Government of India and the Legislature. (3) That the method followed by them of allowing a fair profit to the manufacturer can be said to be overcautious extremely conservative and primarily conceived and worked out by them prominently with a view to safeguard the interests of the consumer at large. (4) That the methods enunciated by the Tariff Board in Para 95 would leave to the Tata Iron and Steel Company at least till 1926-27. (5) That the basic prices at which the Tariff Board considered steel as likely to be imported into India without duty have considerably sagged since the Tariff Board Report was drafted and it is necessary for the Government to impose at the very start additional or off-setting duties as unequivocally suggested to be desirable by the Tariff Board in order to make the protection really effective from now. (6) That criticism of the Tariff Board Report as known till now either from India or from England is nothing more than criticism from vested interests which are greatly frightened and disturbed at any assistance to the steel industry in India at this stage and as such deserve little consideration. (7) That if only half-hearted measures are taken to protect the steel industry in India at this stage India will lose to her lasting regret and for ever the advantages that she had so far gained by the working of the steel works. On the other hand if courageously followed up with adequate checks against pit-falls these efforts promise to make India at least a self-contained country as far as her requirements of steel are concerned a matter of great national importance both for the British Empire as a whole and a Swarajist India.

PRICES OF STEEL.
Table I.

	Basic price	New duty	Total.
Bar and rods ...	140 plus	40	180
Structural shapes ...	145 ,,	30	175
Plates	150 ,,	30	180
Sheets black	200 ,,	30	230
Galvanized sheets ...	300 ,,	45	345

Current c.i.f. prices at current exchange.	New Duty	Total	Differences as compared with basic.
119	plus 40	159	-21
106	,, 30	136	-30
118	,, 30	148	-32
142	,, 30	172	-58
271	,, 45	316	-29

A THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY.

My health is my greatest asset and the sustainment of good health almost entirely depends upon functional regularity. Therefore it is wise to always keep at hand a mild laxative and liver regulator such as Pinkettes

PINKETTES

for use, when necessary, to prevent constipation, dispel bilious attacks and sick headaches, to keep the skin clear and the breath sweet. In short Pinkettes, obtainable at chemists, at 14 annas the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji & Co.

KEEP ME WELL.

JAPAN FROM AN INDIAN VIEW POINT.

(Continued from page 6.)

dear. If we look to the history of the world, we find that language always is the measure of national self-respect; where the language of a nation is given only a secondary place, or disappears altogether, there the people either lose their independence or have to be completely swallowed up in a foreign stock; the instance of Egypt, Tripoli, Algeria and Morocco on the one hand, and Turkey, Persia and India on the other, show how in countries where Arabic has replaced the native language, the native civilization has also disappeared, while those lands which have held their own against the domination of Arabic still retain their natural propensities. It was well that the Japanese realised this truth, and instead of acting on the line of least resistance by adopting the prinsiple of learning a foreign language in order to know only the A. B. C. of various sciences, she undertook the translation of foreign books into Japanese as early as 1811 and realised that no research is even possible in a country where twenty years a man's life are spent in learning the necessary quibbles of a foreign tongue.

A Contrast.

The learned author has, therefore, rightly devoted a whole chapter to the Japanese language, and we, who fortunately speak a language which can be expressed in letters and written words, are astounded to find that the Japanese have translated almost every technical term of modern knowledge into a language which seems barbarous to us, where, as the author explains on page 176, the same ideograph can be pronounced "Ningen," "Jinkan" and "hito-no-aida,"!! It would be an interesting psychological exercise to compare this *fait accompli* of modern Japan with the mentality of some of us Indians, who, while speaking an Aryan tongue, cannot understand how it is possible to translate the names of the various objects and scientific ideas which one comes across in Politics, Economics, Physics and Chemistry. The most elementary requirements of self-respect are denied to us for the simple reason that we have come to regard all that is ours as unworthy of note, and, ignoring the past history of our own people, have come to the arbitrary conclusion that no civilisation worth the name existed here before the introduction of European culture.

While this is the result of the demoralizing influence at work upon us from our infancy until we leave the University and enter a profession, in Japan they have realised the value of a sound training in the Japanese language which has been made the compulsory medium of instruction from the Primary classes through the Middle Schools and the High Schools right up to the Colleges and the Post-graduate studies. Those of us who seem to think that it would not be worth while to take the trouble of coining technical terms in our language and thus giving it the status, which it deserves, would do well to ponder the hypothetical case of such nations as the Japanese, the Dutch, Magyar and the Swede, using any language except their own as the medium of instruction in their educational institutions, and then to consider the tremendous amount of difference in the status of those countries which such a change would entail. It is for this reason that Nawab Masood Jang Bahadur says in his preface, "what I saw in Japan has convinced me still further that the creation of the Osmania University by his Exalted Highness is on of the epoch-making steps which continue to influence human beings for centuries to come" and he is not the only person to hold this opinion: for he has wisely quoted Mr. Griffis, whose intimate knowledge of Japan is unrivalled: "It is the writer's firm belief," says Mr. Griffis "that the reading of the study of books printed in the Japanese language have done more to transform the Japanese mind.....than any other cause or series of causes."

Perhaps, the most instructive part of the book is its concluding portion, where certain general remarks are made about the lessons which we of Hyderabad can derive from Japanese regenerations. The author says that there are three forces which, it utilised, would go a long way towards the infusion of a new spirit in the people, i.e. loyalty to our sovereign ruler, love of our mother-land, and a thorough grounding in our language. There is no doubt that we are loyal to His Exalted Highness, who has done so much to raise the status of his country by his multifarious reforms. I wish the same could be said of the love we owe to our country, and it would be well to act upon the suggestion made by the learned author of the work before us that suitable text-books should be written "in which all that is noble in the past history of India and specially in that of these Dominions, should be stated in a clear and interesting manner." But so far as the third point, that of the study of the language is concerned, very much remains to be done. Our benign ruler has become famous by the great strides taken during his reign towards the educational improvement of his people, and it now rests with us to make his educational reforms a success: the author here discusses the whole question and has made some very pertinent remarks on the steps to be taken to make the Osmania University a really useful institution. The Translation Bureau attached to the University will do well to keep pace with advancing knowledge, and to be the source of a literature in which translations of latest books on every subject published in Europe might be found. Nawab Masood Jang says that he saw the translation of the complete works of such authors as Tolstoi, Turgenev and even Romain Rollard in one of the Tokyo bookshops; what we want is an atmosphere like that, when translations of the latest European books as well as original compilations in Urdu shall be procurable. We should rise far above a vain reliance on a foreign language with which most of our countrymen seem to be contented for the present.

H. K. S.

Hyderabad, (Deccan).

SMALL CAUSES COURT

APPOINTMENT OF MR. MEISHRI AS ADDITIONAL JUDGE.

We understand that Mr. Lakhamsi Hirji Meishri, B.A., LL. B. has been appointed an Additional Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay. This appointment has given great satisfaction to the members of the legal profession practising in the Small Causes Court as Mr. Lakhamsi is a lawyer of proved ability and well versed in civil law. To Mr. Lakhamsi himself the appointment will mean a considerable monetary sacrifice for as a leading lawyer he was in receipt of considerably more income than he would get as a Judge, and it is hoped the Government will follow the same policy in making appointment of Presidency Magistrates in the Police Courts of Bombay in future by recruiting members of the Police Courts bar rather than pitch-forking inexperienced advocates outside the Bar.

DR. SUKHIA'S NEW ROLE !

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—For years, we have known Dr. Nadirshaw Sukhia—

(1) As a veterinary surgeon.
(2) As a member of the Corporation.
(3) As the Advocate-General of the Fort Ward.
(4) As a strong critic of the Commissioner and his staff.

In recent years, Sir, Dr. Nadirshaw Sukhia is better known—

(5) As a leading Loyalist.
(6) As an Address-giver to Royalties, to Dignatories and to the incoming and outgoing sataraps.
(7) In the latter capacity, has he not shown remarkable talents of a panegyrist?
(8) And, Sir, in his alternative draft of the Address to the great Gandhiji, has he not shown himself as a Parodist? Is it not a revelation to the voters and City Fathers of Bombay?
(9) Will Dr. Sukhia tell us, whether in the present attitude he has taken up, he represents himself or his voters? His many friends—of course non-official and Indian—wish, that he would desist.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

UTILISING LEISURE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In reply to Mr. Joseph Baptista's query regarding the best methods of utilising workers' leisure, I have great pleasure in recommending a thorough study of Mr. J. A. Hobson's "Work and Wealth", Chapter XV. "The Distribution of Leisure", although the whole volume will amply repay a careful study. Other volumes of interest are Rowntree and Lasker's "Unemployment: A Social Study", and Helen Bosanquet's "The Standard of Life", and "The Strength of the People." The above volumes will indicate the lines along which Mr. Baptista should conduct his investigations into the condition of the working-class population in India. What the Indian labourers, both agricultural and industrial, want are equitable wages ensuring them nutritive food, healthy diversions and sanitary dwelling-places, so that they may not perish like flies as they did during the last epidemic of influenza. Spinning and weaving pursued during leisure hours will go far to develop self-reliance by making every family a self-supporting unit. Bee-keeping carried on with State aid as in the West Indies is another industry in which the workers in India may profitably occupy their leisure. Meanwhile, it behoves Mr. Baptista to pay house-to-house visits in urban and rural areas inhabited by labourers and acquire first-hand knowledge of their mode of living and spending their leisure and then to devise remedial measures.—Yours, etc.,

"OMEGA."

CHANGE IN CANTONMENT ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 12.

A Gazette extraordinary notifies a change in the Cantonments Act. By this change the Government will have power to declare the limits of the Cantonments of Mhow, Neemuch and Nowgong. Certain other minor alterations, mostly of a consequential character, have also been announced.

SUICIDES IN U. S.

"HIGH PACE OF LIVING" BLAMED.

The New York Correspondent of "The Times" writes in Mail week:—

Prosperous and contented as the United States has appeared to be there were nevertheless, 12,948 suicides in the country in 1923. The "Save a Life" League, which reported the figures to-day, declared that if all the cases of suicide were known it would be found that the number was really between 15,000 and 16,000. "As long as people, young or old, continue at this high pace of living," the report says, "we may not be surprised at an even greater harvest of suicides."

The number of males who committed suicide was 8,632 as compared with 4,316 females. The oldest person thus to die was 97, the youngest six years old. Two thousand were former soldiers. In New York City there were 879 suicides, as many as ten per day being reported just before the Christmas holidays. During the past five years 40,000 children between the ages of five and 18 have killed themselves, most of them because of unhappy home conditions, unpleasant school experiences, youthful marriages, and the "jazz spirit of the times."

Some deaths were for trivial reasons. One man said he was tired of the trouble his motor car gave him. Still another wrote that he could no longer stand the jolts and gibes he received in the rush hours in the Subway. An extraordinary feature of the list is the number of professional persons, especially physicians, lawyers, and Judges included in it, and the number of persons of social prominence.

KHALSA COLLEGE.

PROFESSORS' RESIGNATION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

AMRITSAR, May 13.

An extraordinary crisis leading to the resignation of seven members of the staff developed suddenly this morning as a result of the high handed dismissal by the managing committee of Prof. Chatterjee. It will be remembered that consequent to non-co-operation the professors and students in 1920 the Government withdrew from control of this college but the management was entrusted to a body called Chief Khalsa Dewan of which Sundersingh Majithia, Executive Councillor is the leading spirit. The Managing Council consists of eighty men of whom forty represent the Sikhs States, of the rest twenty are elected and one other twenty nominated by them. The present management claimed that the right of nomination was vested in the outgoing body and not in the elected body a ridiculous position meant to perpetrate the loyalist. Twelve professors sent in a memorandum to the Managing Council in which they demanded that this intrepretation of the nomination rule should be given up, that three Sikh professors should be elected to the College Council. They declared that unless the constitution which was hampering the work was reformed they would resign. Principal Wathan, though a Government official agreed with professors. In fact his position was intolerable. Professors were appointed over his head without his being consulted even as to the academical qualifications. On one such appointment he sent in his resignation—the professors' ultimatum was considered by the outgoing council and by the new council and on the acceptance of the principle of the reform the conditional resignations were withdrawn. The Managing Committee now demanded from each of the professors a written guarantee that irrespective of reforms being carried out they will remain. Prof. Chatterjee who was one of the signatories wrote that as he understood the Committee agreed to reform the constitution he was prepared to stay on. This was considered unsatisfactory and the Committee decided to victimise him thinking that he being a non-Sikh would not arouse outside sympathy. He was served with order to leave to-morrow but his Sikh consignatories immediately sent their resignations also. So far seven out of twenty-two professors have resigned. I visited the College to-day on an invitation in company with Mr. Mangalsing and found Professors determined to stand by their comrade and to withstand this new attempt of the loyalists to break the spirit of the Khalsa College. I also talked to Prof. Chatterjee who is a distinguished Economist and who has specialised on the currency problems. He recently visited Siam to study gold standard in operation. The Sikh community greatly resents this unjust action and prominent members of the Siromani Committee called on Prof. Chatterjee. Messages have gone to Mr. Amarsingh Jhabbal and other leaders who are not in Amritsar.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA.

EXAMINATION OF FORMER DIRECTORS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, May 12.

With reference to the petition filed by Mr. F. E. Dinshaw of Bombay in the court of the District and Sessions Judge at Delhi praying among other things for the public examination of the former directors and other officers of the Development Corporation of India Ltd. (now in liquidation) Mr. S. B. Billimoria, Public Accountant of Bombay, submitted to the Court a lengthy report on the management of the Company since its inception. This report of Mr. Billimoria, the Official Liquidator of the Corporation, dated the 4th April 1924 came up for consideration before Mr. Johnstone, District Judge, Delhi, on 30th April, when he passed the following order:—"It seems in view of Mr. Billimoria's report to be desirable that the twelve gentlemen should be examined under Section 196 of the Act and the Auditor under Section 195 of the Act. I, therefore, direct that the official liquidator write to all the gentlemen to ask them when they will find it convenient to appear for an examination under the Act. This direction is given in order that those who are not in British India now but may be in British India after the hot weather is over, may have the opportunity of appealing without any further action being taken against them. the Official Liquidator should inform the Court of any replies received by him and should any of the gentlemen state that they do not intend to appear in British India next cold weather, the question as to the necessity of having them examined by Commission will be considered".

Other points raised by the Official Liquidator were put off for hearing on the 2nd of October next.

SEQUEL TO A PROFESSOR'S DISMISSAL.

KHALSA COLLEGE STAFF RESIGNS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, May 13.

Great discontent prevails in the Khalsa College. The Professors regard Mr. Chatterji's dismissal as an act of victimization and at 8-30 this morning, nine members of the College Staff submitted their resignations to the Principal, who has forwarded them to the Secretary. These Professers are no longer attending the College to-day and the classes are practically deserted. Some further trouble is expected since the Managing Committee is firm.

Professor Chatterjee's dismissal forms the subject of talk in the city.

TARIFF BILL.

GOVT. PROPOSALS.

PROTECTION TO STEEL INDUSTRY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 13.

The Tariff Bill is published to-day in Gazette Extraordinary giving effect to the proposals of the Tariff Board. The preamble says that the Bill is undertaken "In pursuance of the policy of discriminating protection of industries in British India to provide for fostering and development of steel industry by increasing the import duties leviable on certain iron and steel articles and by enabling bounties to be granted to the manufacturers in British India of certain such articles". The Act is to remain in force only up to 31st March 1927. Power is assumed that if the Governor-General-in-Council is satisfied after such inquiry as he thinks necessary that the articles of any class liable to protective duty are being imported into British India from any place outside India at such a price as is likely to render ineffective protection intended to be afforded by such duty to similar articles manufactured in India he may, by notification in the "Gazette of India", increase such duty to such an extent as he thinks necessary either generally or in respect of such articles when imported from or manufactured in any country or countries specified in the notification. The Tariff Board's proposals about the bounties on steel rails and fishplates are accepted and in the case of bounties on the railway wagons Government accept to pay bountry not exceeding seven lakhs in any financial year but conditions regulating the grant of such a bounty are to be prescribed by notification. The steel wagon must satisfy that it is suitable for public carriage of animals or goods on a railway in India and that a substantial portion of the component parts thereof has been manufactured in India.

The publication of the Bill amounts to formal introduction in the Legislative Assembly.

BIG POLISH TIMBER CONCESSION.

A BRITISH CONTRACT.

The Warsaw Correspondent of "The Times" writes in Mail week:—

A contract was signed yesterday by Mr. Matthews, holding power of attorney from Sir James Calder, a director of the Anglo-Latvian Timber and Trading Company, Limited, and the Polish Ministry of Agriculture, granting to the Century Trust, Limited, a concession for the exploitation of certain Polish Government forests—namely, the Bialowieza Forest 250,000 acres, the Pulawy Forest; and forests in the counties of Grodno and of Slonim, the last three situated along the River Niemen, also having a total area of 250,000 acres.

The Century Trust will operate through the International Timber Corporation, Limited, which is shortly to be formed on an ordinary share basis, and is to include the Anglo-Latvian Timber and Trading Company. Sir James Calder, who left Warsaw on Wednesday for London, will be governing director of the corporation, of which the working capital is expected to be £1,000,000, half of which is to be subscribed immediately. Mr. Matthews assures me that the investment will prove to be a very popular one; more capital is being offered than is needed.

The agreement contemplates a period of ten years for felling, beginning next September and three years for clearing up and disposing of the felled timber. The yearly cut is to be 26,500,000 cubic feet of timber which is to be felled under Government supervision so that the operations may not interfere with the normal forestry process.

The Government will estimate the value of each year's cut in advance and the Corporation will pay the amount in two instalments, the account being straightened up at the end of the year. A rough estimate of the total amount due to the Government during the ten years is £2,500,000 to £3,000,000. The Corporation is to take over four sawmills and 140 miles of narrow-gauge railway with rolling stock for which it will pay the Government a fixed yearly rental. By the terms of the concession most of the employees must be Poles, and the Government is granted preference for the purchase of a certain percentage of the timber at market prices. The Corporation has free use of the rivers.

NUMBER OF INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICAN UNION

Mr. Strachan asked the Minister of the Interior South African Union:—(1) What was the total Indian population revealed by the census returns of 1921 in (a) the Union, (b) each of the four Provinces? (2) What is now being done by the Government in the way of informing Indians on sugar estates and elsewhere regarding the provisions of the voluntary repatriation scheme and otherwise facilitating the return of Indians to India? (3) Whether precautions are taken against Indians being introduced to reindenture for service in this country during their journey to and at the ports of embarkation? (4) How many Indians (men, women and children) have been repatriated under the voluntary scheme since its introduction in 1921 until the present time?

The reply was: (1) (a) males 94,845, females 66,993, total 161,339; (b)

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cape	4,845	1 653	6,498
O. F. S.	68	32	100
Transvaal	9,359	4 046	13 405
Natal	80,074	61,282	141,356

(2) The scheme was fully explained by officers who made special visits for the purpose, and it is considered that the Indian population is fully aware of the details. (3) 4,316 men, 1,416 women and 2,590 children, total 8,022.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 13.

Jalapalaka, Roberts, Rangoon.
Nurjehan, Crebbin, Java.

DEPARTURES.

May 13.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Karapara, Harley, Durban.
Sado Maru, Nerie, Kobe.
Barala, Miller, Busreh.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Jalapalaka for Rangoon.

S S Jalapalaka:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalapalaka, 2629 tons, Captain J Roberts, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Nurjehan:—The T M Co's steamer Nurjehan, 3379 tons, Captain H J Crebbin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Karapara:—The B I S N Co's African mail steamer Karapara, 3722 tons, Captain G J Harley, will sail to-day from harbour for Durban, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sado Maru:—The N Y Kaisha's steamer Sado Maru, 3632 tons, Captain J Nerie, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barala, 1877 tons, Captain A C Miller, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, May 13.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Amazon Maru, 4823, Kobe, 24/5, O S Kaisha.
2 Caledonia, 3430, London, 24/5, M M and Co.
3 Nurjehan 3379, Durban, 24/5, T M and Co.
4 Circassia, 4327, Liverpool, 27/5, Graham
7 Dongola, 4742, Aden, 17/5, M M and Co.
8 Othello, 3291, K'chi, N.F., J F and Co.
9 Glenmoor 2404 Barcelona 19/5 Graham & Co.
10 Englestan, 4463, Jeddah, 12/5, A Nemazee and Co.
12 Marienfels, 4,629, K'chi, N F, L Edwards Ltd.
15 Aquilia, 4,207, Genoa, 15/5, M Italiana.
17 Muristan, 1,877, Genoa 21/5, T M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Jalaputra 3113, Karachi 14/5 S S N Co.
3 Barala 1889 P. Gulf, 14/5 M M & Co.
7 Bardistan 2,592, Genoa, 2015, T M & Co.
10 & 11 Swazi, 3174, Cal, 19/5, F F C and Co.
12 & 13 Bankura, 1,915, Basra, 22/5, M M and Co.
15 Shuja, 3112, R S Ports, 15/5, T M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Shunko Maru, 3027, Japan, 16/5, O S Kaisha.
C & E Trieste 3328 Trieste, 14/5 L Triestino.
D & E Kidderpore, 3263, Kobe, 17/5, M M & Co.
E Sultania, 2758, NF, NF, A S Shustary.
H Garbita, 3204, N.F., N.F., M M & Co.
[illegible] N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
P Lahore, 3143, N.F., 17/5, M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON.

Tharada due about 18th May. Agent B I S N Co.
Mansfield due about 1st June. Agent B I S N Co.
Merkara due about 15th June. Agent B'l S [illegible]
Modasa due about 29th June Agent B I S N Co.
Malda due about 13th July Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Circassia due about 9th May. Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 25th May. Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 24th May Agent K M Co.
City of Venice due about 13th May. Agent K M Co.
Castalia due about 8th June. Agent W and A Graham Co.
Alvia due about 22nd June. Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Hongkong due about 10th June. K M Co.

FROM HULL.

Othello due about 9th May. Agent J F Co.
Ariosto (not fixed). Agent J F Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Marienfels due about 5th May, Agent L Edward.
Falkenfels due about 11th May, Agent L Edward.
Ockenfels due about 21st May, Agent L Edward.
Oxenfels due about 21st May. Agent L Edward.

COCOGEM

WHAT IS COCOGEM'S MOTTO.

"SERVICE-PURITY-ECONOMY".

COCOGEM is delivered free all over India. The tins are plainly marked with the nett weight of contents thus you will never be short-weighted. That is Service.

COCOGEM is a Pure Food Product manufactured from selected raw material by automatic machinery under ideal conditions. That is Purity.

COCOGEM is priced at 13 as. to 11 as. per lb. according to size of tin in your town. Use 2/3rd the amount of COCOGEM as of Butter or ghee in any recipe. That is Economy.

Cultivate Clean Cooking with Cocogem.

Sole Distributors for Bombay.

(excluding Sindh)

NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO.

227, Frere Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

28

KASHMIR SILKS

Real Swadeshi from bottom to top made of pure Kashmir Silk Yarn hand woven, cheaper and more durable than foreign silks. Trial solicited. For particulars write to

KASHMIR TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CO.,

Srinagar—Kashmir.

EXPORTS.

May 13.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—100 bales wool, K Esmal; 1625 cwts groundnut oil cake, 2[illegible] cwts fennel seed, 400 cwts dill seed, 100 [illegible] cummin seed, 200 cwts coriander seed [illegible] Bhanji Bros; 142 bales wool, C Ramsa [illegible] bales wool, C Chaganmal; 148 bales [illegible] Kundanmal; 1200 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co; 5002 cwts myrabolams, P Mathradas and Co; 3444 cwts myrabolams, P Jivanlal and Co; 25 bales hemp, myrabolams, C Co; 20 bales wool, Mayer [illegible], B Meyer and [illegible].

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—55 cases dried beef, M F Saifuddin and Co; 53 bales wool, Shamji Mal; 50 cases tussar silk, A Mohler and Co; 55 bales cotton waste, B [illegible] Meyer and Co.

S S Caledonia for London:—53 bales woollen carpet, Bontor and Co; 200 cwts gum shiraj, 51 cwts gum karaya, [illegible] Dehdashti.

S S Muriston for Continent:—350 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Glegnoor for Antwerp:—200 bales hemp, S Permanand; 548 bales cotton fly, 104 bales hemp, B Meyer and Co; 365 bales hemp, D M Doongaji.

S S Glegnoor for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Othello for Middlesborough Docks:—500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Lahore for London:—108 bales hemp, T Dawood Abhoy; 52 bundles woollen carpet, 20 bundles fox skin, H A Ebrahimoff; 4000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 200 cwts turmeric, V Bhukar; 50 bales hemp, D M Dungaji.

S S Lahore for Marseilles:—99 cwts turmeric, Amin and Sons.

S S Aquilia for Genoa:—14 bales silk waste, R Bossi and Co.

S S Marienfels for Hamburg:—155 bales cotton fly, C Peraj and Co; 25 bales wool, Shomji Mal; 2000 cwts groundnut oil cake, John Lesley and Co; 7200 cwts groundnut oil cake, Alliance Trading Co; 500 cwts ajwan seed, 200 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Marienfels for Rotterdam:—8 bales wool, Shamji Mal; 4000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Marienfels for Copenhagen:—300 cwts poppy seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Trieste for Trieste:—55 bales cotton, Vurdhaman Bros; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Mashobra for Antwerp:—122 bales hemp, B Meyer and Co.

S S Garbeta for Melbourne:—500 cwts myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co.

S S Kidderpore for Osaka:—400 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Kidderpore for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, S Hemraj; 158 bales cotton, Alli Bros.

S S Sado Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros; 200 bales cotton, H Rambhagat.

S S Amazon Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Shunko Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, N Fattelly and Co.

IMPORTS.

May 13.

S S Hongkerk from Hamburg. Agents E D Sassoon and Co:—304 bales paper, 13 cases hardware, 30 cases padlock, 63 cases hurricane lanterns, 33 bales unprinted paper.

From Antwerp:—16 cases pharmaceutical product, 98 cases 30 crates earthenware tiles, 480 bags corn starch, 16 bales silk nail yarn, 90 cases glue, 50 cases chicory, 100 cases limestone paving tiles, 160 bags maize starch, 320 casks China clay, 20 casks 55 cases dry earth colour, 6 cases Dischiens syrup, 48 cases playing cards, 150 cases napthaline balls, 125 cases black tinmen's rivets, 30 bundles metals.

From Rotterdam:—225 kegs super white paint, 255 cases cheese, 160 cases con. Danish milk, 20 cases wine, 15 cases lathes, 40 cases yellow metal sheeting, 70 cases white glazed wall tiles, 50 cases enamelware, 133 bags spant cummin seed, 240 buff spant clove stems, 227 cases schnapps, 102 cases 272 casks dry aniline colour, 100 casks 100 cases bichromate of potash, 100 cases beer, 480 drums white lead oil, 18 cases cottons, 39 cases cotton embroidery, 26 cases cotton goods, 68 cases silk with cotton goods, 22 bales coloured pressings, 27 cases velvet, 25 cases envelopes, 34 cases hydrogen peroxide, 48 bundles fish plates, 13 cases medicine solid, 56 cases hardware, 285 cases canned salmon, 260 cases canned fruits, 15 cases colours, 12 cases mineral water, 226 cases 64 casks dry aniline dyes, 250 casks copoline, 100 D/bags dexterine, 350 bags Dutch tans, 345 bags rivets, 156 bales strawboards, 75 bales paper, 112 cases aluminium circles.

From Karachi:—600 bags wheat flour, 50 bags soji, 166 bags googar, 66 bags wheat rawa, 128 bags ginger, 52 bundles dry fish.

S S Sado Maru from Yokohama, Agents N Y Kaisha:—200 cases biscuits.

From Tokyo:—25 cases toys, 30 cases lion tooth powder.

From Nagoya:—556 cases porcelain, 250 bales cotton yarn, 120 bales grey shirting.

From Osaka:—200 casks red lead, 75 bales grey cotton sheeting, 125 bales grey cotton shirting, 95 bales grey cotton drill, 12 bales bleaching cotton yarn, 20 bales large cotton yarn, 18 bales grey cotton yarn, 105 bales cotton drill, 716 bales cotton yarn, 106 bales shirting, 70 bales sheeting, 24 cases stripped drill, 20 cases methylated voilet, 15 cases bobbins, 100 cases sulphide of soda, 36 cases cotton hosiery goods, 26 cases antimony whistles, 700 cases Asahi beer, 25 cases red cotton T cloth, 14 cases umbrella sticks, 48 cases white mercerized yarn.

From Kobe:—23 cases cotton wilts, 14 cases bamboo ware, 38 cases cotton hosiery, 104 cases celluloid ware, 46 cases enamelled ware, 18 cases porcelain ware, 100 bales 100 bags dry ginger, 20 cases vegetable wax, 50 cases refined camphor oil, 13 cases toilet boxes, 49 cases match boxes, 50 cases match box empty, 25 cases cotton shirting, 55 cases camphor slabs, 12 cases porcelain, 135 cases silk goods, 15 bales match boxes frames, 32 bales cotton yarn, 25 bales match sticks, 40 bales match sticks holder.

From Moji:—200 cases beer.

From Canton:—40 packages medicine.

From Hongkong:—51 bales 50 bags sugar candy, 1234 bags refined sugar, 20 cases cotton goods, 11 cases cotton socks, 25 cases wet preserved ginger, 25 cases wet preserved chowchora, 25 cases wet preserved pear, 25 cases dry preserved ginger, 15 bundles China roots.

From Singapore:—477 bags betelnuts, 1240 bags sago flour, 106 bags damar batu, 80 bags split betelnut, 150 bundles rattans.

From Penang:—239 slabs tin, 101 bags tapioca, 156 bags pearl, 20 bags nutmegs, 25 slabs refined tin, 450 rolls roofing paper, 25 cases preserved fruits, 151 cases 20 H/c. tea, 25 cases safety matches.

Economic & Financial Review.

CHANGE IN TACTICS.

BY "KRISTODAS".

The European commercial community and the Anglo-Indian journalists are nothing if not astute shrewd businessmen, political and otherwise of all the changes in the setting the commercial atmosphere and which their movements by the barometer ing always keep near them recording the slightest changes in this atmosphere. It must always be remembered, though it is a platitude that an Englishman is not a fool and that he is most acute, circumspect and cautious where his self interests are concerned. The whole viewpoint and the struggle and the agitation of the European commercial community with regard to tariff questions is a study and a very interesting study in the psychology of an Englishman. There was first of all a bitter opposition to the very idea of the appointment of a Tariff Board. When they saw that the Tariff Board was appointed for investigating the claims of the steel industry to protection they fought, tooth and nail, its claims and through their spokesmen like Mr. Pilcher and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and even the Associated Chambers of Commerce and a large number of Anglo-Indian papers and writings and speeches here and there, made tremendous efforts to gain their point. Let it be remembered that even then the smug hypocrisy of Englishmen did not leave them for they based their claims mainly on the interests of consumers. They, of course, said that the interests of middlemen would be affected, that British interests also might suffer but all this was as it were merely a side issue with which they were not so much concerned. Their main concern was the interests of the consumers and the agriculturists, keeping up thus the tradition and the myth, though exposed long before, of the English officials and the Englishmen generally being the real *Ma Bap* of the ryots. Now there is a third stage and the switch is put on in a different direction. They now do not fight the protection. They now do not raise horrible pictures of an impoverished agricultural population through increased prices of the implements and the nails and screws which are so very necessary to their life. They have reconciled themselves as it were apparently at least to the Tariff Duties. They have nothing but praise for the magnificent endeavours of the Tatas to make successful the steel industry and their contribution to win the war for the Empire. Thus the "Statesman" writes: "It is impossible to read the report submitted by the Tariff Board without coming to the conclusion that the difficulties now surrounding the Indian Steel Industry must destroy it unless help is speedily forthcoming whether by bounty or by Tariff. Those difficulties are not of the industry's own making but have rather arisen out of circumstances which entitle it to public gratitude. They are due generally to the tremendous efforts undertaken to meet the Empire requirements in the time of need when the whole of our communication in the Mediterranean was imperilled by the German submarine and when the Army East of Suez was dependent on India for many of its necessities. The Tatas came to the rescue not only in Mesopotamia but in Egypt, Palestine and East Africa." So on and so on, till one who reads this first part only will cry out: a Daniel come to judgment. Our countrymen who are so responsive to even the slightest symptoms of sympathy and friendliness will go in raptures over these expressions and remark that even papers like the "Statesman" have now changed their attitude with regard to protection and that everyone whether European or Indian is now united in getting protection for Indian industries.

ARCADIAN IDEALS.

The imagination of the writer in the "Statesman" grows very vivid when he says "no one would contemplate with pleasure the breakup of a great town of 500,000 inhabitants, the creation of 15 years sedulous labour and the relapse of the neighbourhood to the age-long sway of the jungle from which it was so lately wrested." In this Garden of Eden, however, there is the serpent hidden and it shows itself in the second part of the article. Thus the "Statesman" observes "free trade is the ideal policy for India whose vast population and fertile soil mark her out as predestined to agricultural pursuits, and whose ancient tradition counsels her to abide by her age-long devotion to the Gods of nature rather than turn aside to the worship of industry and commerce." All this we could have believed had it not been for the sad and tragic history of Indian industries and commerce of the last 150 years. If the same high ideal which now appears to inspire the "Statesman" had inspired the East India Company and its officials who came to India as traders and stayed as rulers, the history of India might have been written in a different manner. This zeal for keeping the purity of India unsullied by the mammon worship of to-day manifests itself when after years of a systematic policy her children have been turned away from their ancient heritage and brought up and nurtured to regard the dregs of so-called civilisation of the West as the best ideals to follow. And for what aims and objects all this? It is now clear as day light that the whole systematic exploitation of this country was at the dictates of commercial Imperialism which used India as a market for all the products which were dumped upon her from the British factories as also European factories. These arcadian ideals are very good and some of us want those times restored, those ideals brought back to us, want with what passion and fervour people like the Statesman will neither realise nor appreciate. But the frank truth must be told that all this task is impossible till India is in the position of the helot of the Empire and has no say in the formation of her own destiny. We do not require advice from a third party as to what is and what is not good for the economic benefit of the country. What is really wanted is a politically free India who will have full scope for her complete self-realisation.

FLANK ATTACK.

After singing this paen of praise to the old civilisation and its ideals the "Statesman" comes to business after all. The paper recognises that in view of the strong claims of the recommendations of the Tariff Board to public sympathy a measure according the necessary help to the Tata Company might be adopted even by the convinced free-trader without any great reluctance, *...although for many obvious reasons he will prefer to see that help rendered by way of a bounty rather than by imposing Tariff on imported goods.* I have underlined the last portion to show how the poison of the scorpion lies in its tail. Our friends the Anglo-Indian journalists and the European commercial community have recognised that it is useless or worse than useless to fight against the onward surge of protection. All they want is to create a schism among the Indians themselves by drawing this red herring of bounties across the trail. Bounties are sure to involve additional taxation and the critics of the Tariff Board's proposals must be feeling that it would be impossible for the Swaraj or any other party to propose additional taxation at present looking to the feelings of the people who have come to believe that India has reached her utmost taxable capacity. Any suggestion of bounties therefore if it comes with a deficit budget is surely to be rejected or atleast whittled down. There is therefore this flank attack now made upon protection by those critics who last year tilted their lance full in its face and considered themselves defeated. The Statesman then expresses fears about the possible political demoralisation. We may leave it at that. It must be our concern to see that Tariff Reforms do not lead to log-rolling and lobbying as in the United States and I hope that we will be equal to our task. It need not cause sleepless nights to the 'Statesman' and other Anglo-Indian papers in contemplating what would happen to this country if protection is adopted. It will oil the wheels of this world and specially in countries like ours and there will be more of smooth running and happier families allround if the Britishers are advised to leave off their role of trustees for the whole of mankind, but specially Orientals and coloured people like ourselves to whom, in the words of the late Mr. Gokhale, Providence was good enough to give the dispensation of subjection to the British Empire!

SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have seen the letter of Mr. Nabar, published in your paper during the last week. There is not the least doubt that a shareholders' association is absolutely necessary, and sooner such an institution comes into existence, the better it is. I must here state that the promoters of it should be such persons, who have been known to have taken up the cause of shareholders in the past. I may give here a few names, viz, Messrs. Jamsetjee Ardeshir Wadia, Khurshed F. Nariman, K. K. Suntoke, R. B. Paymaster, P. D. Shamdasani, B. F. Madon, B. F. Bharucha, Vasvada, etc. If, therefore, such gentlemen come forward to start the association, it will command great confidence of the shareholders, who will all gladly pay the yearly subscription of a rupee or so. But if the association is started by persons, who do not command the confidence of shareholders, I do not think that people will come forward to support it, and it will not prove a success.

For apparent reasons, I may also state that no brokers or sub-brokers of the share Bazar, should be appointed in the managing committee of this association.—Yours, etc.

K. S. W.

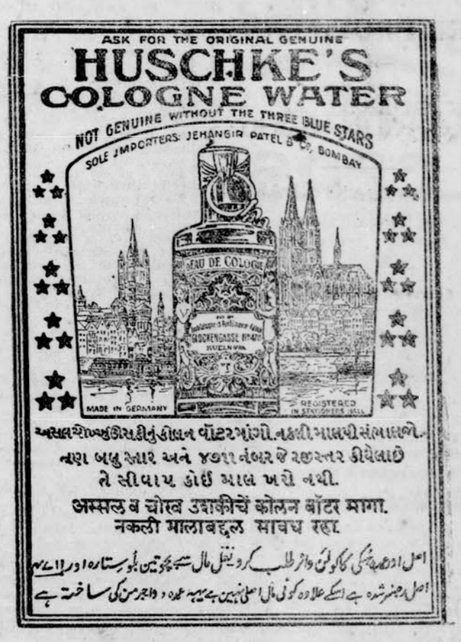
Bombay, May 13.

COLOUR.

Quotations are:—
Alizerine 20 per cent paste-Lunger Rs. 100 per cwt.
Alizerine 20 per cent paste Cow Rs. 98 per cwt.
Alizerine 20 per cent paste I. P. Rs. 88 per cwt.
Congo red Rs. 1-12 per lb.
Nigrosene Xls. Rs. 1-8 per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 3-8 per lb.
Victoria Blue Rs. 4 per lb.
Sulphur Black Rs. 0-12-0 per lb.
Purpurine Benzo Rs. 3 per lb.
Purpurine-Delta Rs. 4 per lb.
Melachite Green Rs. 3-8 per lb.
Magenta Xls. Rs. 4-12 per lb.
Hemetine Xls. Rs. 1-8 per lb.
Identhrene Blue Rs. 4-4 per lb.
Soluble Blue Rs. 7-8 per lb.
Fast red Rs. 5 per lb.

GOAT SKINS SALE.

741,000 were offered. There was slow demand and market was generally easier. Madras qualities were 3 to 10 d. lower.



SWADESHI | SANDAL SOAP | PEERLESS

Made by Mysore Government Soap Factory
The best for cleaning and beautifying the skin
Prevents prickly heat, skin eruptions, etc., in hot weather.
Sold by all respectable dealers.

Agents for:—Bombay Presidency and Northern India—

Messrs. RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM AND Co.
Princess Street, Mangaldas Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

METALS.

London, May 12.

English best Selected Copper	..	£ 66 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B	..	£ 62 3/4
Copper Braziers ..	.. ..	£ 83 1/2
Yellow Metal ..	.. ..	£ 7 15/16
Hard Spelter ..	nominal.	£ 28 3/8
Corrugated Sheets	.. ..	£ 17 1/8
Tin BLOCK ..	.. ..	£

BRASS

Bombay, May 13

	Per md.	Rs. a. p
Brass, English ..	3/4	65 0 0
Do	1	62 8 0
Do	1 1/4	62 8 0
Do	1 1/2	62 8 0
Do	1 3/4	62 8 0
Do	2	62 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, May 13

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	71 0 0
Copper	1/	71 8 0
Copper	1 1/4	71 8 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	72 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	72 8 0
Copper	2/	72 8 0
Japanese Coppes Bars		61 0 0
Australian Ingots		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 8 0
Patasi		79 8 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		61 0 0
1 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2		60 8 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		71 0 0
American Copper 3/4		72 0 0
" " 1 1/4		72 8 0

RUBBER.

London. May 12

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June/July	11 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepé May	11 1/4

Tone:—Quiet but easier after Steady

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LD.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 13th May 1924

	1923-24	1922-23	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 2nd May 1924 to 12th May 1924	28063	48397	—20334
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1923 to 12th May 1924 ..	2988468	3126060	—137592
Shipments for the bi-week from 9th May to 12th May 1924			
U. K. ..	6990		— 6 90
Continent	2983	6063	— 3080
China, Japan & Coast Ports	51	44172	—44121
Total	3034	57125	—54091
Total Shipments from 1st September 1923 to 13th May 1924.			
United Kingdom	138957	103770	+35187
Continent ..	781882	548018	+233344
China	168893	316536	—147643
Japan ..	1097259	1384202	—286943
Coast Ports*	47070	48147	+3922
Total ..	2234041	2395673	— 161632
Afloat in harbour: Europe ..	6367	8327	— 196

LATEST INVENTION.

230 Volt—5 C.P. M.F. Lamp.

Reduces your Electric Bill.

BUY

CONDOR LAMP

gives good Light, Durable, consumes less current.

merica-India Export & Import Co.

Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY

China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	40149	28310	+11839

*Including 22923 bales for U. S. of America.

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, May 13,

	Rs.	A.	P.
Khadi			
Textile	1	2	3
E. D. Sassoon	1	1	3
Elphinstone	1	1	3
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	9	0
Century per lb.	1	8	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	9	0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Phoenix per lb	1	9	3
Pearl per lb.	1	9	3
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb ..	1	7	9
Jacob (Four Arms) per lb. ..	1	8	3
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	9	6
Pearl per lb.	1	9	9
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	9	6
Long. Cloth × Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	9
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	9	9
Swan Finlay per lb	1	8	9
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 32/40.			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	7	3
Century (Bugle) per lb	1	6	9
Pahelvan	1	6	0
Chula	1	6	9
Salita :—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	7	9
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb	1	10	6
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	3
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	6	14	0
Phoenix per piece	6	14	9
Swan Finlay per piece	6	14	9
Pearl	7	4	0
Check 5 1/2 lbs. Grey Drill:—			
Textile per piece "	7	8	0
Bleached Check :—			
Kastusohand per piece	8	6	0
Bombay United per piece ..	8	4	0
Black Check 5 lb.—			
Textile per Piece	8	1	0
Pearl	12	12	0
Hindustan	12	12	0

Zam-Buk
CURES
FLESH-EATING
ULCERS

Mr. Kyaw Zaw, of 20, Babu Hakak Lane, Ballygunge, Calcutta, writes:—"For 18 months I suffered untold agonies from terrible flesh-eating ulcers which developed on my face and back. When all other methods failed to relieve, treatment with Zam-Buk speedily ended my pain, quickly cleansing and healing every sore. The rapid way in which Zam-Buk removed these ulcers is splendid proof of its great healing and curative virtues."

Zam-Buk Works Wonders

in cases of old wounds and sores. Its remarkable success is due to the great germ-killing and tissue-building properties this rare herbal balm contains. Zam-Buk is remarkably soothing. It removes suppuration, swelling and inflammation, and grows new skin in a magical way. For eczema, heat sores, ringworm, abscesses, bad legs, sore feet, poisoned wounds, piles, cuts, burns or scalds, insect bites, stings, etc., Zam-Buk is invaluable. Of all medicine vendors Re. 1 or Rs. 2-4. I.Z. 404

CONTAINS NO ANIMAL FAT

The Best of Lubrication
With a Service Reputation

KEYSTONE
TRADE MARK
Reg. U.S. Patent
GREASE

The Master Lubricant
Since 1884

Agents:—
Symington Cox and Co., Ltd.
58, Forbes, Street

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR

"DIABETES SPECIALIST."

Over 23 years' experience and awarded Gold Medals. Of the nuemerous testimonials by patients as well as Chemical Analysers, the following are some certificates:—

Mr. N. K. KARODE, Chemical Analyser, Junagadh State, writes:—"I am glad to certify that Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, treated Rao Bahadur Keshavlal G. Trivadi in 1916 for Diabetes and effected cure in the course of about six weeks. At the commencement of the treatment the Sp. Gr. of his urine was 1038 and it gradually fell to 1015 and accordingly the quantity of sugar also decreased and came down almost to normal. Dr. S. R. Iyengar's treatment seems to consist of native drugs and the effect is marvellous. I am of opinion that anybody suffering from this disease should take benefit of Dr. Iyengar's treatment."

Consultation Hours:—8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

Address:—"Ghia Buildings" Khetwadi Main Road, opp. Girgaon Post Office, Bombay. 3

NOTHING TO COMPARE WITH
SHELL SPECTACLES
& EYEGLASSES.

THESE ARE
THE LATEST, THE NEATEST,
THE BEST,
THE MOST COMFORTABLE
EYE-WEAR.

BALIWALLA & HOMI,

THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF INDIA

Hornby Road, Opp. Whiteaway's } & { 219, Kalbadevi Road.

BOMBAY.

Awarded several Gold medals for superb craftsmanship.

IMPERIAL CITY AT WEMBLEY.

EL DORADO OUTRIVALLED.

At Wembley in the course of a few hours it is possible, as on a magic carpet, to make a tour of the Empire. This Imperial city is adorned with the pavilions of the Dominions, Colonies, and Dependencies. Their displays are likely to prove the outstanding attractions of the Exhibition, at any rate so far as the stay-at-home Briton is concerned, says the "Morning Post".

From Canada it is but a stone's throw to Australia, from Australia a short step to India and the Far East, from Honk Kong a few minutes' walk to South Africa or New Zealand.

These Overseas Governments have each, according to their own ideas, set out in an attractive manner, and with a wealth of ingenuity, exhibits of their natural resources and productive activities, which they consider, most representative and likely to command the attention of the visitor from whatever part of the world he may come.

No tales of El Dorado ever approached this presentation of actual wealth. Gold and silver, precious stones, mineral treasures, fruits of the earth, wondrous arts and crafts, trophies of the chase, industrial achievements, and proofs of progress in science, art, and social conditions, are displayed on every side—a kaleidoscopic vista of Imperial riches and power.

Not only have the Overseas Governments come here, laden as it were like argosies of old, but they have taken care to show their possessions under natural and beautiful conditions. The pavilions are for the most part typical of the style of architecture in the respective countries, and each has a power of attraction peculiarly its own.

GLORIES OF INDIA.

The Indian Pavilion is built in the Indo-Saracenic style, and is reminiscent of the glories of the Taj Mahal at Agra, of the Jema Masjid at Delhi, and of Lahore. It is divided into twenty-seven courts, representing the twenty-seven principal provinces, states, and departments of India. The one principal native state which has not a separate court is Hyderabad. The Madras court is constructed in the style of a village temple in Southern India, and is carried out in the pure "Dravidian" architecture. The Bombay court is composed of a house built entirely of Indian teak wood. A replica of a nobleman's house is the court of the Province of Punjab.

In the Railway court, organised by a combination of the nine big railway companies of India, there is portrayed a complete history of the development of transport, beginning with the primitive stone cart on wooden wheels and drawn by bullocks, and extending to the modern high-speed railways.

Models of the harbours of Calcutta, Bombay, and Karachi are exhibited. The Government have undertaken the construction of new harbours at Cochin and Vizagapatam, and large-scale models of these enterprises are on view. The Indian Forests Department has arranged an attractive court dealing with the woods and flora of India.

NATIVE TREASURES.

The display of native India is, however, the mainstay of the section, and towards this exhibition, which is the most complete of its kind every put forward, the native princes have very largely contributed. It is believed that not a single product of India of past or present days is unrepresented. From Travancore is shown an exhibit of pure carved ivory, which is unique. A collection of brass work, lamps, tables, &c., shown in the Jaipur court, was collected from all parts of Rajputana. The Mysore court is furnished with the native sandalwood furniture, inlaid with ivory.

Kashmir, in addition to its word famous silks, is showing wood carving and beautiful *papier mache* work. The famous muslin Decca, known as the "fabrica of the woven wind," because they are so fine that pieces yards long can be passed through a wedding ring, are to be seen with the rich silks and brocades of Benares, Jumna, and Mysore. The Rajput chieftains have sent a collection of weapons used in the feudal wars. Patiala and the Central States have contributed a representative collection of trophies of the chase, among which are two tigers shot by the Prince of Wales.

Some of the native princes had offered to loan their jewels for the Exhibition, but the British Government did not think themselves justified in running the risks of housing them at Wembley, and the offers were politely refused. Nevertheless, the wealth of India in precious stones is by no means unrepresented. The court of Baroda contains a display of Indian jewellery, including gold and silver ornaments, and a collection of the valuable gems found in the State. The Mysore gold fields are well represented. There is a unique collection of Indian toys.

India is demonstrating three main features—her raw materials, her expanding industries, and her native arts and crafts. The whole personnel of the section is Indian. Attached to the Pavilion is an Indian restaurant and an Indian theatre, where Indian plays will be produced.

ATMOSPHERE OF THE EAST.

Pride of place for picturesqueness in the Exhibition belongs to the Burma Pavilion and grounds. The main building is typical of the country, and is decorated with very fine teak carving. The entrance to the grounds is in the form of a bridge-house, an exact replica of one of the gates of the Arakan pagoda at Mandalay. A truly Eastern atmosphere is maintained by the presence in the grounds of temples with bells and ornamental well-heads as well as by a reproduction of the Burmese method of frightening evil spirits away. Additional local colour is provided by carvings of Burmese peacocks and elephants and by a fine floral display. Actors and actresses from Burma will perform in a special theatre in the grounds. The exhibits comprise rice, timber, ground nuts, cotton, tobacco, lead, tin, silver, wolfram, rubies, jade, amber, &c., with specimens of village industries and demonstrations of native arts and crafts.

ANCIENT GLORIES.

Models of temples in the Holy Land are features of the Palestine section. Palestine wines, Jaffa oranges, and Palestine-grown tobacco will also be shown. Yemenite workmen are to be seen fashioning filigree jewellery of the same type as was made in the country centuries ago. Glass workers from Hebron will pursue their trade.

The Cyprus Pavilion contains the famous wines which Richard the Lion Hearted found so much to his taste when on the third crusade for the recovery of the Holy Land. Carpets and fabrics are among the other attractions.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!.

Harmonium of 37 reeds, double set, best flute worth Rs. 35, will be given away free to the buyer No. 101 of Hand Embroidery Machines (German made). Highly interesting novelty for the ladies. Produce excellent needle-work, embossed embroideries of wonderful charms such as chair cushions, baby caps, slippers, bed-covers and other fashionable works. Automatic motion, very easy. Every machine accompanied with full instructions for Rs. 4 only. Postages As. 4 only. Order sharp:—DUGAL BROS., 34 B, Brandreth Road, Lahore.

SENSE AND SENTIMENT.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD ON "SOCIALISM."

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald the Prime Minister, was present in Mail week at the session of the Independent Labour Party at York. He replying to a resolution of confidence in the Governmeent said:—

He wanted to have a preliminary refreshment to his holiday by taking his usual place as a member of the conference. So far as the Labour Government was concerned, he could not say anything more than this, that they were doing their best. He could not assure those present that the Labour Government would always do what they wanted it to do.

MAKING THE CABINET.

He could not follow Mrs. Sproson (a deligate) in her criticism about cabinet-making, because he did not hear her, but he could assure her that when the time came for her to make a Cabinet—(laughter)—the first thing that would strike her would be that those nice bouquet sort of phrases about going outside the constitution were all very well for one's personal consolation and encouragement, but not very much good for the making of Cabinets.

It was far easier to create a revolution than to make Cabinets. "I would much rather, I think, if I had a second shot, have a revolution than the responsibilities of making a new Cabinet," added the Prime Minister, amidst laughter. A great many of his friends who had watched events from day to day and hour to hour, knew just as well as he did that they did their best, and that on the whole they had been justified in what they did.

Was the Party better to-day? Was it bigger? Did the Party get more opportunities? Had the Party got a better platform and more more friends in April, 1924, than it had in December, 1923? (Cheers.) They might have made mistakes, but the great thing they had to do was so to impress not only public opinion in this country, but the public opinion of the whole world that the Labour Government was not only a practicable thing, but that it was a good thing. If they did that, then two essential conditions of things had been laid.

SENTIMENT IN NAMES.

Deprecating the suggestion that because he and his colleagues had got into places of responsibility, somehow or other the human contract and domestic friendliness that used to be had gone, the Prime Ministers said that was nonsense and humbug and was untrue. If this Government had got a distinction from any other, it was not in its dignities, it was not in its work, in what it was doing and trying to do. He thought it was in the fact that it was a Government ruled, not from a pedestal, but from the floor.

"Do remember this," he said, "that if we are going to do any good in the world, if Governments are going to change, they are not going to change so much in what they believe, but in their spirit. It is the spirit that counts in everything.

"I have no objection to the Labour Government being called a socialist Government; I have no objection to the Party being called a Socialist Party; but sentimentally I do not like it, because, after all, there is a sort of bookish association about Socialism.

"It is a theory, it is very largely a mechanism. You work out the how, the why, and the wherefore, and you examine into what is happening, and you see what is happening, and you lay it together, and produce a sort of outlook. That is not enough for us. Call your party Labour; feel labour, and then you have a heart and spirit that in some sort of mystical way associates yourself with the great, simple, Godlike heart of the common people with all its failures, but yet with all its divine potentialities and possibilities. (Cheers.) "That is why I always call myself a Labour member, why I call my party with which I am associated the Labour Party, the Government with which I am associated the Labour Government. In that way we keep ourselves in touch with the miner, the engineer, the men and women who given service and in that way we smash out in our hearts, where it ought to be smashed out, class distinction. (Cheers.) In that way we prove when we go to other classes for support far better Socialists in spirit than those who say you are to take your supporters from a narrow grove. The moment our Socialism narrows us down, then that Socialism loses its charm.

EAST VERSUS WEST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I write to beg the hospitality of your great paper for the following lines:—

For neary three generations when Christian Europe stood ranged in battle array against a small section of Asia—commonly known as the Crusades—there occurred prodigies of valour and chivalry which may deservedly be treasured up in every Oriental heart and for all time.

Just a few of them are mentioned below—

"On one of these occasions (expeditions against the Franks) at the siege of Tiberias, Zengy (Imadeddin) distinguished himself by a conspicuous deed of valour. At the head of his men he had repulsed a sortie of the garrison and pursued them to the gate of the city, which he dinted with his lance. Then facing about, he found he was alone, his troops had halted after the engagement, and left him to follow the enemy single-handed. For some time he maintained his hazardous position and kept the Franks busy, in the hope that his men would come up and join in an assault, but when none appeared he reluctantly beat a retreat, and slowly returned to the lines unhurt. The fame of his exploit was noised abroad and he was known thereafter by the name of esh-Shamy "the Syrian."

Lane-Poole's Saladin, page 36.

"An armistice was accordingly arranged (between the Syrians and the Crusaders) and the two parties came to terms. On the 27th of October (1164), the Syrians marched out of their camp and filed off between the lines of the allied Crusaders and Egyptians, Shirkuh himself, battle-axe in hand, bringing up the rear. A Frankish officer surprised at this warlike attitude asked the truculent old warrior whether he was afraid that the Christians would attack him in spite of their pledge. 'Let them try,' said Shirkuh and passed on."

Lane-Poole's Saladin, page 84.

"Saladin's son, a lad of sixteen, himself tells the piteous story (of the battle of the Horn of Hittin):—

"'It was my first set battle,'" said el-Afdal, 'and I was at my father's side. When the King of the Franks had retired to the hill, his knights made a gallant charge, and drove the Moslems back upon my father. I watched him and saw his dismay, he changed colour, tugged at his beard and rushed forward shouting 'Give the devil the lie.' So the Moslems fell upon the enemy, who retreated up the hill. When I saw the Franks flying and the Moslems pursuing, I cried in my glee 'We have routed them.' But the Franks charged again and drove our men back once more to where my father was. Again he urged them forward and they drove the enemy up the hill. Again I shouted 'We have routed them.' But father turned to me and said 'Hold thy peace. We have *not* beaten them so long as that tent stands there.' At that instant the royal tent was overturned. Then the Sultan dismounted, and bowed himself to the earth, giving thanks to God, with tears of joy.'"

Lane-Poole's Saladin, page 213.

After the capitulation of Jerusalem "the Patriarch, who had neither morals nor conscience, carried off the treasures of the churches, gold chalices and monstrances, and even the gold plate of the Holy Sepulchre, besides a vast hoard of his own, which had been better spent on ransoming the poor who still remained. When the Saracen emirs urged Saladin not to let the old rascal make off with his plunder, he replied 'No, I will not break faith with him' and the Patriarch got off like the rest for his ten besants. It was left for the Mohammedan King to teach the Christian priest the meaning of charity." And again—

"'Then I shall tell you", says the Squire of Balian, 'of the great courtesy which Saladin showed to ths wives and daughters of knights who had fled to Jerusalem when their lords were killed or made prisoners in battle. When these ladies were ransomed and had come forth from Jerusalem, they assembled and went before Saladin crying for mercy. When Saladin saw them he asked who they were and what they sought. And it was told him that they were the dames and damsels of knights who had been taken or killed in battle. Then he asked what they wished, and they answered for God's sake have pity on them. When Saladin saw them weeping, he had great compassion on them, and wept himself for pity. And he bade the ladies whose husbands were alive to tell him where they were captives, and as soon as he could go to the prisons he would set them free. (And all were released wherever they were found). After that he commanded that to the dames and damsels whose lords were dead there should be distributed from his own treasure, to some more and others less, according to their estate. And he gave them so much that they gave praise to God and published abroad the kindness and honour which Saladin had done to them.'"

"Thus did the Saracens show mercy to the fallen city. One recalls the savage conquest by the first Crusaders in 1099, when Godfrey and Tancred rode through streets choked with the dead and dying, when Moslems were tortured, burnt and shot down in cold blood on the towers and roof of the Temple, when the blood of wanton massacre defiled the honour of Christendom and stained the scene where once the gospel of love and mercy had been preached. 'Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy' was a forgotten beatitude when the Christians made shambles of the Holy City. Fortunate were the merciless, for they obtained mercy at the hands of the Moslem Sultan. 'If the taking of Jerusalem were the only fact known about Saladin it were enough to prove him the most chivalrous and great-hearted conqueror of his own, and perhaps of any, age.'"

Lane-Poole's Saladin, page 232.

Such was El Malek of Nasir Salahuddin Yusuf ibn e Ayyub and such his stout-hearted predecessors. May God grant them eternal peace and rest.—Yours, etc.,

SAID MOHOMED KHAN.

Bhopal, May 8.

Mrs. S. W. says: "I my self derived great benefit from Glaxo during the months before Baby was born, and was always in perfect health."

You *can* nurse Baby yourself

If the greatest privilege of motherhood is to be yours: if you would know the joy of having Baby dependent on you alone for health and strength, make sure now that you will be *able* to nurse him yourself. Very many mothers who could not otherwise nurse their babies have been enabled to do so by taking Glaxo themselves every day. Taken regularly two or three times a day (both before and after Baby's arrival), Glaxo enriches and stimulates the flow of breast milk, and maintains the mother's strength without taxing her digestion.

Glaxo

The Super-Milk

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

The safest, purest form of milk for every milk purpose

The tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the centre panel and the wording 'for consumption in the tropics.' The food contained in tins so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

Proprietors: Joseph Nathan & Co., Ltd., London & New Zealand.

A trial will convince You

Rs. 10/12 For 1 Silk Shirt and 2 Collars.

that there's nothing to equal our

"WONDER"

SILK SHIRTS made from Benares Silk for

Rs. 10/12 For 1 Silk Shirt and 2 Collars.

QUALITY, COMFORT AND DURABILITY.

ALWAYS LOOKS SMART AND STYLISH

ASOKA SPECIAL TUSSORE SUIT.	BENARES SILK SUIT.
A very strong and durable office suit: Neat appearance: Well made. Will stand any amount of Washing. Rs. 12-8 per suit (Cost and Pant.)	A most popular two-Garment suit: Made to measure from first class quality Benares Silk. Rs. 25/-per suit. (Cost and Pant.)

PLEASE CALL AND SEE

Our Travelling Necessities of Quality.

Hold-alls full Canvas Lining: Leather Cabin Trunks: Extra Quality Leather Suit Cases, Razais, Rugs, Bed Sheets, Counterpanes, &c. &c.

ASOKA'S WASH EASY YELLOW BAR SOAP.

Best for the Laundry. Reduced Price; Rs. 9-8 per box of 30 bars. Rs. 4-12 per box of 15 bars.

Obtainable at all our Branches.

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD.

(The Premier Swadeshi Stores of India.)

Telephone 25677

High Class Tailors, Outfitters and Shirt Specialists,

Asoka Building, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

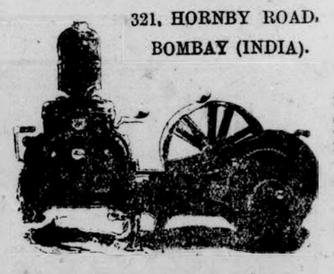
Telegrams "ASOKAS" BOMBAY.

Branches:—Charni Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay and Poona & Karachi.

K B. JOSHI & COMPANY.

321, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY (INDIA).

SOLE AGENTS
MYER'S PUMPS.



Reliable House of Myer's Pumps in India. A large stock of different kinds of Pumps, such as Hand Pumps, Power Pumps, Spray Pumps, for every purpose and for depths up to 300 feet

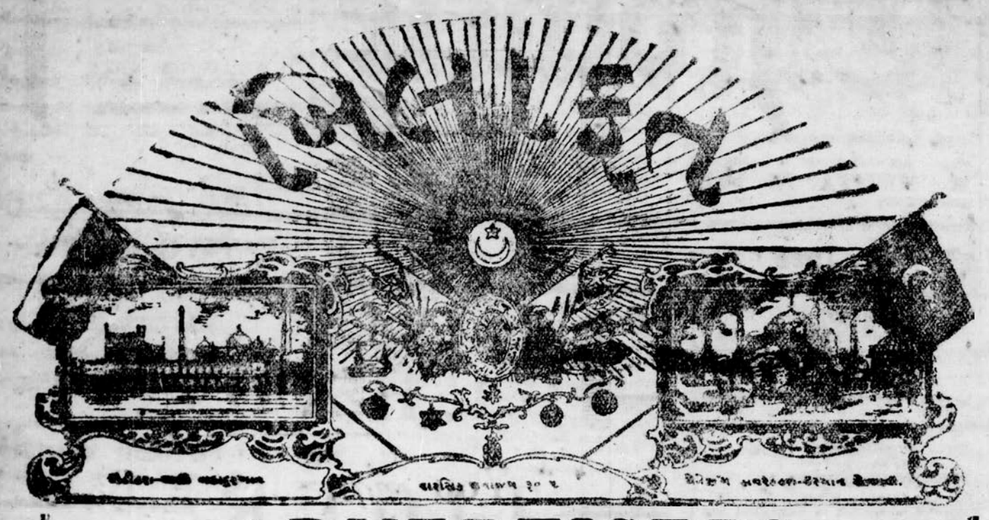
Patronised by Government and Indian States.

Also can be had of us:—

Sugar-cane Crushers, Molines Ploughs, Cultivators, Hand Grinding Mills, etc.

Write for Catalogue and particulars to above address.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017



ADVERTISERS

It will pay you to advertise

IN THE

WEEKLY (Gujrati)

"KHILAFAT"

Which has several thousand subscribers in India, Burma, South and East Africa.

It is the organ of the Central Khilafat Committee of India with Correspondents in Constantinople, Angora, Persia, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Arabia, Afghanistan, Burma, East and South Africa.

MODERATE RATES:

—— SEND FOR A SPECIMEN COPY AND SCHEDULE TO-DAY. ——

Director:
OSMAN SOBANI,
143, MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

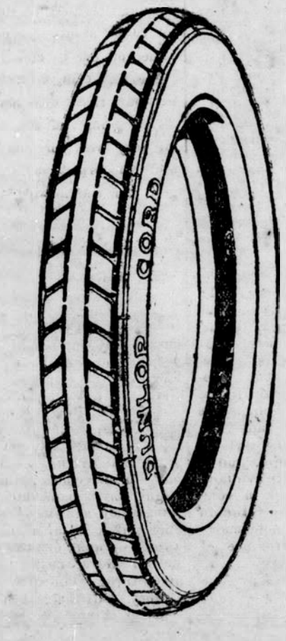
Editor:
ALI BAHADUR KHAN,
PRESS, JACOB CIRCLE,

BOMBAY.

DUNLOP

CORD TYRES

REDUCED IN PRICE



SIZE	DUNLOP CORD Rs.	As.
30x 3½	78	0
760x 90	87	4
765x105	101	4
815x105	109	4
33x 4	127	4

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL DEALERS

THE DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD.,

Branches:—

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI, MADRAS.

Suraballi Kasaya

THE GREAT NERVINE TONIC & BLOOD-PURIFIER

The ingredients used in the preparation of this tonic have been selected through careful experiments and close observation and they being indigenous products the effects experienced by the Indians are ever so much better than those derived from any imported tonic or blood-purifier. ::

The principal functions of Suraballi Kasaya are to purify impure or impoverished blood in the system and give tone to the nerve and muscles. It promotes digestion and helps nutrition and thereby restores strength and energy. :: :: ::

Suraballi Kasaya is purely vegetable in composition, tasteful, and may be taken at all seasons.

Six Weeks' Course will show astonishing results.

One Bottle Costs Re. 1-8 locally or Rs. 2-5 per V.-P.P.

C. K. Sen & Co., Ld.,
29, Kolutola St., Calcutta.

FORD CARS

We are accredited Ford agents, and are booking orders for improved model Ford cars. Cars sold for cash, or on hire purchase system.

Particulars on application.

THE MOTOR HOUSE.

RICHEY ROAD, AHMEDABAD.

Telegrams "Fordcar."

"STIGLER"

Household Word among Landlords for Ideal Lifts

UNAPPROACHED IN

SAFETY, DURABILITY, COMFORT & SIMPLICITY.

LOW PRICES. FULL GUARANTEE.

Particulars on Application.

SOLE AGENTS:—

The Eastern Electric Light & Power Co.,

Navsari Chambers, Fort.

Telegrams:—"EASTLIGHT." SIDOWN—1972.

Telephone—7771, 135.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD

LIFE

DHURANDHAR BROS.
ESUFALLY BUILDING,
Parsi Bazar Street,
FORT, BOMBAY.
CHIEF AGENTS.

FIRE

DHURANDHAR BROS.
AGENTS,
A. P. VICUMSEY & Co.,
13, Tamarind Lane,
FORT, BOMBAY.
AGENTS.

For Sale Four Photographic Cameras:

	In perfectly beautiful and sound condition.	Sale Price	Original Price.
1	Ensign Popular Reflex with Ziss Tessar F. 4.5 Lens and 3 Slides. ½ Size.	550/-	1250/-
1	Outfit Thornton Pickard Tropical Ruby Reflex with Rose Express Lens 4.5 with Six Double Dark Slides and Leather Case ½ Size.	375/-	650/-
1	No. 3 Autographic KODAK Special with Velosto Shutter K. Anastigmatic Lens 6.3 and Leather Case.	100/-	232/-
1	No. 1 Autographic KODAK Special with Bush and Lomb K. Anastigmatic Lens F. 6.3	95/-	246/-

KOPARDE & KHANDKE,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The Ideal Cooker for the house: Apply for free catalogue.

Annapurna Cooker Co.
No. B/01, P. O. Thalakwadi, Belgaum.
Bombay agents: G. S. Ranade and Co., Girgaum Tram Road, opp. Govt. Stables.

TILES AND MARBLE

APPLY FOR RATES

Khan Mahamed & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS

163 Duncan Road, Bombay
P. O. No. 4.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.